The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,815 New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1886.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY. 1886.
M BENGAL	4500	870	W. B. Andrews	15th Oct.
L THAMES	4101	860	W. A Seaton	22nd "
— GWALIOR	2733	500	R. Hazelwood	29th "
L GANGES	4195	800	E. Stewart	5th Nov.
M PARRAMATTA	4759	980	W. D. Anderson	12th "
L MAVENNA	3372	700	A. B. Daniell	19th "
— SIAM	3041	500	R. F. Briscoe	26th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through tickets issued including railway fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the sleeping Cars.

A despatch-boat will leave the Apollo Bunder at 5 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	15th Oct.
HYDASPES	2934	500	G. Scrivener	29th "
SURAT	3142	550	R. G. Murray	12th Nov.
KEISER-I-HIND	4023	700	E. G. Stead	26th "

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent P & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, September 15, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 520, " 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine. Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct.	20th Nov.
ARCHIMEDE	4,000	0 0	20th Oct.	10th Dec.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Nov.	1st Jan. 1887

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORNDIA	3,500	15th Oct.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	3rd Nov.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Season House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept, 15, 1886.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI * AND TRIESTE.

* In order to avoid quarantine, steamers will proceed from Port Said to Trieste direct, omitting Brindisi, until further notice.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886
THISBE	A. Ballovich	3,500	500	16th October.
VORWARTS	F. Radonicich	2,800	450	3rd Nov.
AMPHITRITE	B. Geleich	4,600	600	16th "
ORION	G. Mattiazzi	3,500	500	3rd Dec.
MEDUSA	E. Perini	3500	550	16th "
TITANIA	S. Mersa	4200	600	3rd Jan. 1887
ELEKTRA	G. Ragusin	4200	600	16th "

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

These rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H. P.	To sail. 1886.
TITANIA	S. Mersa	4,200 600	2nd Nov.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Ag. Agent.

Season House, 60 Church Gate Street, Bombay, 5th Oct. 1886.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS, BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following Sailings have been arranged :—

	Tons.	H. P.	
S.S. RYDAL HALL	2,7 0	400	about 23rd Oct.
S.S. WERNETH HALL	T. Collin	1,100 600	" 20th Nov.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

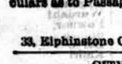
Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and Stewardess.

For Plans, Handbooks of Information and other particulars as to Passage apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.
Agents.

33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, October 1, 1886.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.



THE favourite passenger Steamer CITY OF CANTERBURY, 3,212 tons, Captain A. B. GRAY, will sail for London or Liverpool on or about the 13th Nov. This steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess. Two Berth Cabins, Baths, Punkhas and every comfort for First Class Passengers. No others carried. Crews entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, 4th October 1886. Agents.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE Splendid Passenger Steamer "CLAN MACGREGOR," will sail from Bombay for Liverpool direct on or about the 15th October

The Saloons and State Rooms are all on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. Separate music and smoking-rooms. Surgeon and Stewardess carried. For particulars as to rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 22nd September 1886.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers, without charge for commission. A copy of Grindlay's Handbook of Travelling may be obtained free on application.

AUTHORISED

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,

With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list, with number of Stand, &c.

Complete and easy reference.

Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.

Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.

Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 15th October, 1886, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on MONDAY, 18th October, (on arrival of Outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Jask, Muscat, Sunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the forgoing or any other, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,988 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 20th October, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on THURSDAY, the 4th November, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 13th October, 1886. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANTIDOLORICON

A CURE FOR HEAD-ACHE, NEURALGIA SCIATICA, RHEUMATISM, &c.

BEING solid in form, it is simple and cleanly in application, and affords great relief by being gently rubbed over the painful part.

Cash Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

DR. EASTON'S

SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES OF IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNINE.

AN invaluable Remedy in all cases of General Debility proceeding from residence in Hot Climates; almost a specific in cases of exhaustion and want of nervine power arising from overmental or bodily exertion.

Per Bottle—Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MANGE OINTMENT.

A MOST EFFICACIOUS PREPARATION for this and other troublesome skin diseases affecting dogs and other animals not only cures but conduces to a proper condition of the skin, and its occasional use maintaining it in a clear and healthy state. The experience of more than twenty years has proved this to be an unequalled preparation.

In bottles, cash, Rs. 1-8.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited.
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PARRISH'S CHEMICAL FOOD OR COMPOUND SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES.

OF great value as a Nutritive Tonic, and for counteracting weakness arising from want of power in the organs of digestion to assimilate food. Extremely useful in Anæmia, and much recommended by Medical men as one of the most palatable and efficient of Ferruginous preparations.

Per Bottle—Re. 1 and Re. 1-12.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SWIFT & FARROW.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM, STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,

No. 9, FORBES STREET,
OLDEST DEPOT
OF
INDIAN OILMANSTORES,
ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY
FOR 50 YEARS,
AWARDED MEDALS
AT
THE LONDON EXHIBITION OF 1873,
AT
THE AMSTERDAM EXHIBITION OF 1883
AND
AT THE JUBILEE EXHIBITION OF MELBOURNE OF 1884-85.
DIPLOMAS AWARDED
AT THE MELBOURNE EXHIBITION OF 1883,
AND
AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.

Price List on Application.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO MESSES AND CLUBS.

NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME.

BURMA, AFTER THE CONQUEST,

VIEWED IN ITS POLITICAL, SOCIAL, AND COMMERCIAL ASPECTS,

FROM

MANDALAY.

BY

GRATTAN GEARY,

FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY, AUTHOR OF "THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY," AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"Having written this brief volume on 'Burma After the Conquest,' the idea occurs to me that the chief excuse for the book is to be found in the circumstance that it fulfils, by accident, or fate, though not of set purpose, the office which the Provost Marshal's camera accomplished in placing on record the effect of the bullets on the dacoits executed at Mandalay. It brings into a focus the hopes and fears, the actions and the passions, in play during the interregnum in Burma, between the deposition of King Theebaw and the advent of Lord Dufferin, to pronounce the decree fixing the future of the country."—*Author's Preface.*

LONDON:
SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON, SEARLE, AND REVINGTON,
CROWN BUILDINGS, 188, FLEET STREET.

BOMBAY: THACKER & CO., LIMITED, and at the "*BOMBAY GAZETTE*" Offices.

Rs. 4. Postage annas 4 extra.

AERATED WATERS AND NON-INTOXICATING BEVERAGES

TREACHER AND CO., Ld., have the pleasure to inform their numerous Patrons that their Soda Water Godowns are now completely fitted with entirely NEW MACHINERY AND APPARATUS OF THE MOST MODERN AND APPROVED KIND; and they are now in a position to supply their Constituents with Ærated Waters of very superior quality, produced by the best and newest methods.

The production of absolutely pure Ærated Waters, brisk, invigorating and highly charged with gas, claim their special attention; the Factory is kept entirely to itself with separate staff and superintendence, the whole being under the charge of an experienced English Chemist.

To produce wholesome Ærated Beverages it is absolutely necessary to have pure water to work with, therefore special care is taken in the filtration and purification of the water used in the operation, it being subjected daily to chemical tests to verify its perfect freedom from contamination.

AS THE BRISKNESS OF ÆRATED WATERS is dependent upon the amount of Carbonic Acid Gas contained in them in solution, it is advantageous, especially in hot climates, to cool down the water as far as practicable before opening the bottles, otherwise the moment the cork is withdrawn the larger portion of the fixed gas leaves the water with a report, the loudness of which is proportioned to the heat of the fluid, Carbonic Acid Gas being much more soluble in cold than in warm water. The escape of the gas leaves the water weak and vapid compared with its pungent condition if first cooled; and such is a source of dissatisfaction amongst consumers, who ordinarily, but erroneously, attribute it to insufficient aeration of the water.

Their TONIC WATER, the demand for which is constantly increasing, is unequalled for its delicacy of flavour and tonic properties, each bottle containing a definite quantity of Quinine, presented in an agreeable form.

	Per doz. Rs. a.		Per doz. Rs. a.
Soda Water	0 12	Ozo	2 0
Tonic Water (the original)	1 0	Raspberryade	1 0
Seltzer Water, introduced by T. & Co.	1 0	Ærated Water	0 12
Lemonade	1 0	Potash Water	0 12
Gingerade	1 0	Lithia Water	1 8
Ginger Ale	1 8	Vichy Water	1 4
Limeade	1 8	Citrate of Potash Water	1 8

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.'S GENUINE ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES

CANNOT BE EXCELLED

With regard to correctness in keeping time, and durability by watches costing three and four times that amount.

They are in stock as follows :—

In open face white metal case	Rs.	25
" sterling silver case	"	40
In hunting white metal case	"	28
" sterling silver case	"	45
In cut hunting white metal case	"	30
" sterling silver case	"	50

A gentleman writes to us as follows regarding these watches :—

Seeing some testimonials to the excellence of your watches in a newspaper lately, it has occurred to me that you may be pleased to hear that I have been wearing one of that constantly now for 14 years. The watch No. 29,654 (hunting case) I bought in 1872. It has been home to England and out again and was all through the Cabul Campaigns so that altogether it has weathered extremes of heat and cold in many lands and it is just as good as ever as far as I can judge. As well as I can remember it has been cleaned twice in this period.

Yours faithfully,

PH. N.,
Major, 14th Bengal Lancers.

Thull Chotiali, July 1886.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SECUNDERABAD.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists free on application.

SOUNDY & Co. Ld., BOMBAY.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

FOR HIRE

PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS!

From Rs. 15 to Rs. 35

PER MONTH.

ON SALE

FOR CASH

OR ON THE EASY PAYMENT SYSTEM.

PIANOFORTES

BY

SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE,
COLLARD & COLLARD, BROADWOOD.
LIPP & SOHN
AND OTHER FIRST CLASS MAKERS.

Price List post free.

S. ROSE & CO.,
BOMBAY.

ROENISCH PIANOFORTES.

Illustrated price-lists free by post.

SOUNDY & Co. Ld., BOMBAY.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.

WATCH MANUFACTURERS. JEWELLERS. OPTICIANS, &c.

THE AGENTS FOR DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

BRINSMEAD'S AND SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.

STARLEY AND SUTTON'S BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

RAWSON BRO'S. SUPERIOR ELECTROPLATED WARE.

MANUFACTURING GOLD AND SILVER SMITHS.

ALL KINDS OF ENGRAVING AND DIESINKING.

PRECIOUS STONE AND PEARL MERCHANTS.

IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CLOCK AND CHRONOMETERS, NAUTICAL AND OTHER SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED, ADJUSTED, AND RATED.

ENAMELLING, ELECTROGILDING, PLATING AND NICKELING.

MUSICAL BOXES, BINOCULARS, TELESCOPES, &c.

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.—BRANCH AT POONA.

SYMPATHETIC PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

THE EARL OF DUFFERIN,

VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA, IS PLEASED TO APPOINT

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS TO HIS EXCELLENCY.

By His Excellency's Command,
(Signed) WILLIAM BERESFORD, Major,
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

Calcutta, 23rd January, 1886.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.

HAVE much pleasure in informing their numerous Patrons of the arrival of their Waterproof goods for the present Monsoon.

DRAB REVERSIBLE, WATERPROOF COATS.

Length Inches	44,	46,	48,	50,	52,	54,	56
Price	Rs. 8-8	8-8	10-8	10-8	12-8	12-8	13-8

BLACK REGULATION WATERPROOF CLOAKS
BLACK VELVET COLLAR

Length Inches	48,	50,	52,	54,	56
	Rs. 34-0	35-0	36-0	37-0	38-0

DOUBLE DRAB HEAVY WATERPROOF COAT
DRAB VELVET COLLAR

Length Inches	46,	48,	50,	52,	54,
	Rs. 14-8	15-8	16-8	17-8	18-8

GREY CASHMERE WATERPROOF COATS
WITH VELVET COLLAR

Length Inches	48,	50,	52,	54,	56,	58
	Rs. 23-0	24-0	25-0	26-0	27-0	28-0

DOUBLE DRAB TWILL WATERPROOF SHEETS
WITH EYELETS

Size		
60 by 50		11-8
72 by 54		14-

DOUBLE DRAB CARRIAGE APRONS WITH RING.

Size		
60 by 50		10-8
72 by 54		13-8

DOUBLE DRAB WATERPROOF SHEETING EXTRA THINK
60 in. wide, 6-8 per yard.

LADIES' WATERPROOFS.

A splendid assortment of Ladies' silk waterproof cloaks, just received, in the newest styles. Price from Rs. 30 to 35 each.

LADIES' AND GENTS' GOLOSHES.

A good assortment of the above from Rs. 3-8 to 4-0 per pair.

ALPACA UMBRELLAS FROM 6-8 to 7-8 each.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

ARTISTIC RECREATION FOR ALL.

THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY,
KALBADEVIE ROAD,
(ABOVE KALBADEVIE POST OFFICE.)

BEG to announce to the Nobilities and Gentries of Bombay that they have opened a First Class Studio" under an eminent Artist from Europe, who has an experience of fifteen years in the largest studios of Paris, Berlin and Hamburg, undertake to execute business in every branch of Photographic, Oilpainting and enlarging from minature to life size in the best styles at moderate prices.

Studio open daily from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Office open from 8 a. m. to 6. p. m. for any previous engagements.

THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY.

AMERICAN ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS.

Illustrated price-lists free.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & CO.'S BRANDY.

WE have arranged to keep in stock this well-known BRANDY FOR SALE :—

In Bottles	Rs. 21-8	per case.
In Flasks	23-4	"
In ½ Flasks	25-4	"

This Brandy has already won a reputation of its own with the public, so we can safely recommend it for general use. Trial orders are solicited from persons up to this time using other brands. Special terms will be quoted on application to wholesale dealers.

SOLE AGENT
MEIFFRE NEVEU AND Co.,
No 5, PATELL STREET

SUB-AGENT
JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
PHAIDOWNEE.

COLLARD & COLLARD PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

PATRONIZED BY

H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF BOMBAY,

GENERAL SIR C. G. ARBUTHNOT K.C.B.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CALCUTTA TO QUEENSLAND AND AUSTRALIA.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

MONTHLY LINE of PASSENGER STEAMERS from Calcutta direct to Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all the Ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
S. S. RAJPOOTANA	2,030	About 30th October 1886.

For Freight, Passage or other particulars, apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
13th October 1886. Agents, Bombay.

HYDRAULIC LIFT—HOG ISLAND.

THIS LIFT is now available for docking and repairing vessels of any size and draught, up to 5,000 tons and 25 feet.
For further particulars apply to.
F. D. PARKER, Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 14th October, 1886.

THE ANCHOR LINE s.s. "ARABIA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK.
CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.
Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages, exceeding in weight 30 cwts., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.
Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the landing-shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.
Captain Macaulay will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 13th October, 1886.

HYDERABAD POLO TOURNAMENT.—ENTRIES for the above will CLOSE at Midnight, on the 15th instant.
G. W. W. SAVILE,
2nd Middlesex Regiment, Honorary Secretary.
Secunderabad, 11th October, 1886.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that the TELEGRAPH OFFICE at MOOMBADEVI will be KEPT OPEN for the receipt and despatch of Telegrams night and day, with effect from the 15th October, 1886.
M. R. TROWER,
Chief Superintendent, Government Telegraphs, Bombay Division.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that the TELEGRAPH OFFICE at MANDVI will be OPEN for the receipt and despatch of Telegrams from 9 a.m. to 12 midnight, local time, with effect from 15th October, 1886.
M. R. TROWER,
Chief Superintendent, Government Telegraphs, Bombay Division.

CHINCHLI AGRICULTURAL HORSE AND CATTLE SHOW FOR 1887.

THE SHOW will take place on the 9th February, 1886, when prizes varying from Rs. 5 to Rs.100 will be awarded for the best Horses, Oxen and Sheep exhibited under specified conditions. For Prospectus and further particulars, apply to the undersigned, care of the Chief Revenue Officer, Kolhapur.
M. N. SHIRGAONKAR,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE

THE OFFICE of Joint Secretary and Manager of the Indian Fire Insurance Company, Limited, being now vacant applications for the same addressed to the Chairman will be received by the undersigned up to 21st instant.
Persons who may be in a position to increase the business of the Company will be preferred.
By order of the Board of Directors,
S. R. MODY,
Secretary and Manager.
Bombay, Parsee Bazaar Street, No. 3. 13th October 1883.

E. H. KELLOGG
MANUFACTURER OF CYLINDER, SPINDLE AND ENGINE-OILS, &c.

NOTICE is hereby given that the APPOINTMENT of Mr. WILLIAM CROMPTON as AGENT, for the sale of the above Oils in the Bombay Presidency, has been CANCELLED, and Mr. C. E. ASHBURNER has been APPOINTED SOLE AGENT in his place. All accounts due for these Oils should be paid to the abovenamed C. E. Ashburner or to the credit of E. H. Kellogg at the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, by whom alone receipts can be given.
E. C. SANXAY,
For self and partner E. H. Kellogg.

SOUTHALL'S.
MOSQUITO CONES.
Each box gives twenty-four quiet night's rest.

COMPOSED entirely of HARMLESS AROMATIC PLANTS. Give off an agreeable smell.
Per box, as. 12.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A DESIDERATUM OF THE HIGHEST IMPORTANCE FOR HEALTH AND COMFORT.
SOUTHALL'S
SANITARY TOWELS.
Approved for Accouchement and General use.

INCREASED COMFORT—CLEANLINESS—LESS LIABILITY TO CHILL WHEN IN DELICATE HEALTH—DIMINUTION IN RISKS OF DISEASE—NO WASHING—ADVANTAGE TO LADIES TRAVELLING.
Per packet No. 1, Re. 1-8
Do. No. 2, Ans. 14.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MADON'S PULMONIC BALM.

THIS well-known never-failing remedy for Cough, Cold, Asthma, Consumption and other diseases of the lungs and chest, is a mild and safe preparation of purely vegetable drugs, possessing expectorant, demulcent and balsamic properties. It never fails to cure even the most obstinate and chronic diseases in a few doses.
As. 8 and Re. 1.
TESTIMONIALS:
"Your Balm works wonders."
"A few doses and the child was much better."
"Found it most efficacious."
"Invaluable remedy for affections of the Lungs."
"Thanks; no repetition of attacks."
&c., &c., &c.

COOPER, MADON AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GENUINE
BAEL-FRUIT CONFECTION.

THIS palatable and agreeable preparation is made from the fruit, preserving all its medicinal properties, for the cure of Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Disorders of the Bowels. It is much more liked and easily taken by children than other preparations of the fruit.
Per tin, Re. 1.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

VELOUTINE
OR
SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER
FROM
RIGAUD & CO.,
OF
PARIS AND LONDON.

AN excellent Cosmetique, free from all impurities, is recommended for imparting a natural bloom to the skin and complexion, supersedes all preparations of this kind, being made from purest materials and exquisitely delicate Perfumes.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, steam-boats and Dâk companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free, published on the first of every month at the Bombay Gazette Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

ON and after WEDNESDAY next, the Twentieth of October 1886, until further notice, the following alterations will be made in the Passenger Trains now running over this Railway, namely:—
FIRST.—The Passenger Train which now runs between Bombay and Poona, leaving each of those Stations respectively at 4-30 p.m., will be discontinued, and instead a Passenger Train will leave Bombay and Poona respectively at 9 p.m. and will arrive at Poona at 5-45 and Bombay at 6-0 the following morning.
SECOND.—The Down Passenger Train, which now leaves Bombay at 11-0 p.m. and arrives at Poona at 7-0 a.m., and the Up Passenger Train, which leaves Poona at 11-0 p.m. and arrives at Bombay at 7-0 a.m. will continue to run as at present, and will be the Through Trains in connection with the Passenger and Mixed Trains between Poona and Sholapur and Raichur.
THIRD.—The Train from Dhond now leaving there at 2-40 a. m. will leave at 2-45 a.m. and will arrive at Munmar at 11-0 a.m. instead of 11-35 a.m. as at present, and the Train from Munmar now leaving at 2-45 a.m. will start at the same time as at present, but will arrive at Dhond at 11-0 a.m. instead of at 11-20 a.m.
FOURTH.—The Local Trains between Bombay and Coorla, Tanna and Kalyan will be revised.
All other Trains over the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and the Trains over the Khamgaon, the Amraoti, and the Bhopal State Railways will continue to run as at present.
2. For information as to the Trains by which Horses and Carriages will be conveyed, and for further particulars, see the published Time Bill, dated the Twentieth of October 1886, exhibited at Stations, and the Special Notice in the Company's Monthly Guide Book.
HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the Thirteenth of October 1886.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

WANTED—A REVOLVER and a COTTAGE PIANO. Apply to RUSTOM PESTANJI, Vasowa *via* Andehri.

A RUSSIAN TEACHER wishes to find Scholars in this City or in Poona. Apply to M. Criouleansky, Bombay Hotel, Fort.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES embody all latest improvements and automatic attachments, such as patent bobbin winders, triple action balance wheel, stop, motion, &c., &c. They are for all classes of work suitable for milliners, families' dress-makers, outfitters and shoemakers, &c., &c. 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

FEW LEFT.—English Perambulators with Bicycle wheels, Hood, Apron, Straps complete, Single Rs. 25, Double Rs. 30. Cheapest offered.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

LAWN MOWERS, Garden Tools, Watering Cans, Garden Pumps, always kept in Stock by PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

THE DINSHAW PETIT READING-ROOM, Circle Litteraire, is OPEN to Members in Church Gate Street, every day from 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. J. E. DAVAR, Secretary.

AUCTION SALE of Locomotive, Portable Engines Stone Crushers, Wagons, Wagon Wheels, and Axles, Steel Tramway Rails &c., at Mazagon Darookhana, on Tuesday, 19th Oct.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT as Cashier, Godown-keeper, or Manager to an Estate. Is in a position to give Security, if necessary. Apply "FRANCIS," care of this paper.

POONA.—TO LET, from 1st November, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW in Neutral Lines. Good situation, large compound, ample stabling. Rent Rs. 75. Apply "X. Y. Z.," care of this office.

VEVEY CIGARS.—Direct from ORMOND & Co., Switzerland.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 8 annas; postage, 1 anna.

THE only House for cheap clothing and good outfit is that of Y. A. LACKA & Co., Civil, Naval, and Millitary Tailors, Bombay.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

WANTED by an English Lady to join another in the MANAGEMENT of an Hotel or First-Class Boarding House. Address "Patience," *Gazette* Office.

NEW and POPULAR PIANOFORTE MUSIC. New and Popular Songs. New and Popular Duetts, at B. S. RAMCHUNDER & Co., No. 26, Kalbadavi Road.

MRS. MARTIN, late of Poona, Practical Dressmaker and Milliner, Kennedy Sea Face, Colaba. Ladies' Dresses made up according to the prevailing modes.

CEYLON FLANNEL.—A new thin texture for Shirts and Sleeping Suits. Unshrinkable Shirt. Rs. 7-8. Suit 15. BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited.

THE ever-increasing demand for our watches has proved them superior to any others.—KANNY and Co., Watch-makers, Gold-smiths, 6, Rampart Row.

WANTED by an English Lady an ENGAGEMENT as Assistant Teacher in a School, or as Governess to Young Children, or would take Charge of Children going Home. Address, "Nuevo," *Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, Portable Engines by Clayton and Shuttleworth; Horizontal and Vertical Engines, Boilers and Steam Hoists by Shanks and Sons, from 4 to 20 H.P. Richardson & Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

TOYS.—A fresh batch of most novel TOYS, rare specimens, and a lot of new useful articles just unpacked. Worth having a look at, at least. Very cheap, at STEWARD & Co., 2, Church-gate-street.

THE undersigned has the pleasure to inform the Public that he has a large assortment of Maccaroni, Vermicelli and Soup Paste, of different qualities. P. CASSANELLO, No. 40, Meadow Street, Fort.

THE PARA FOR SALE, One Thurston maker Billiard Table, complete, in good order, at Bhendi Bazar Billiard Rooms. For particulars apply to Jamshedji Rustomji, No. 6, Circle Nurbudda Mills Company.

JUST RECEIVED.—Scotch Mauds, Austrian Rugs, Railway Rugs, Red, White and Blue Witney Blankets, All of the very best quality and at most moderate prices.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

"TERAI HATS." Best Soft French Felt, Rs. 8 each. Hard Felt Hats, Drab, Coffee, Brown and Black Rs. 5-15 each. These are wonderful Value and well worth Inspection. The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Bombay and Poona.

BEWARE of Country imitations under the name of French Tiles. Arnaud Etienne's Roofing, Flooring, Ridges, &c., are the best and genuine French Tiles, only imported by SORABSHAH & Co., Sole Agents, 105, Medow-street, Fort.

MATHERAN.—ALEXANDRA and PINTO'S HOTELS are now OPEN to VISITORS to which Eight Bungalows are attached. The Parbul House and Stearns House are TO LET for this cold season. Rent Rs. 300 and Rs. 250 each.

TO LET, the FIRST FLOOR premises opposite the Esplanade Hotel and next door to Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, at present Messrs. Marcks and Co.'s Pianoforte Saloon, suitable as a dwelling house or office. Apply to MARCKS & Co., Limited.

WANTED—An Experienced and Practical SURVEYOR and ARCHITECT to Superintend the erection of a Cotton Mill. He will be required to Devote his Whole Time on the works. Salary liberal. Apply with copies of testimonials to "ALPHA," care of this paper.

FOR SALE—A BLOCK OF BUILDINGS in Apollo Street opposite the Old Secretariat. Yearly rent of which is Rs. 25,000. Price Rs. 4,50,000. Solicitors, Merchants and Others can propose their Terms to procure Purchaser. For further particulars, apply to FRAMJEE COWASJEE MARKUR, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

LEMON SQUASH, the New drink for the Hot-weather, to be had at PEARSE'S, Apollo Street.

SARSAPARILLA.
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.
It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*."—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St. London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.
CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.
WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co. BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIP AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY,
41, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKY SALE.
On FRIDAY, the 15th inst., at 1 p. m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION at their room, as follows:—
1 case gold threads.
1 case 25 pieces shakarcloth (India made).
27 cases of quart and 17 cases of pint bottles of Pilsen beer from Nickan and Co.
1 Theodolight (second-hand), 1 old safe.
On account and at the risk of the underwriter—
S.B. 1-35—35 cases sewing machines, damaged by sea water.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, 14th October, 1886.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE of new sets of plated and brass mounted English single harness, English and Hindustani musical boxes, mail phaeton, plated-ware, table cutlery, cases of sardines, carriage, lamps, &c., &c.
On SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their sale-rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort:—
6 sets of plated and brass English harness (single).
9 English and Hindustani musical boxes, 8 to 10 airs, with dancing dolls, &c.
Also by order of C. A. Turner, Esqr., Official Assignee High Court and *In Re* Abdool Razek, Doobechal, an Insolvent.
1 Mail Phaeton.
Also by order of the Honorary Secretary Freemason's Hall Committee; plated-ware consisting of sets of spoons and forks, dish covers, hot water curry dishes, cruet stands, german silver handle, table cutlery, kerosine lamp, &c.
And also by order and on account of whom it may concern, few cases of small tins of sardines.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 14th October 1886.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-DAY, THURSDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.
10 cases white doria sarrees.
15 cases Turkey red cambrics.
5 cases colored prints.
8 cases orange shirtings.
2 cases green shirtings.
4 cases orange madapolams.
2 cases Turkish red garment.
5 cases grey dhooties.
2 cases violet hair powder.
18 boxes champagne in quarts and pints, &c., &c.
On account and at the risk of Khoja Suchadina Mahomedbhoy—
V B 15—1 case cotton mixed silk satin.
On account and at the risk of Memon Sureef Succoor—

B D B 7393 E C	532-3—3	cases gold	brocade.
B D B 7396 U N	552—1	"	do.
B D B 7322	540-41—2	"	do.
B D B 7390	537-39—1	"	do.
B D B 7388 F C	521-24—1	"	do.
B D B 7385	508-11—2	"	cotton brocade.

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed goods, grain and other sweepings, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Waree Bunder. Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p. m., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Waree Bunder—
A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, cotton, and other sweepings, waste paper, &c., &c.
MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 14th October 1886.

NOTICES.

PRINTING INK.—Best printing ink ever introduced into India. The undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for India for this printing ink. The best and cheapest in the market.
F. FISCHER & Co.
Meadow Street, Bombay.

AMERICAN STEAM ENGINES WORKED BY MINERAL OIL.

THESE engines are the best and cheapest in the world worked by kerosine-oil or other mineral oil.
Automatic in its fuel and water-supply, thereby rendering an engineer or fireman unnecessary.
Absolutely safe from explosion.
Puts out fire and re-lights it again when required.
The moment work is done expenses stop.
No dust, no dirt, no trouble.
For particulars apply to
F. FISCHER & CO.,
Sole Agents for India.
Meadow Street, Fort.

BOMBAY STOCK AND SHARE EXCHANGE,
(UNDER ENGLISH MANAGEMENT),
NORMAN & CO.,
STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS,
GREEN STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned regrets that owing to the VICEROY'S VISIT to this place, it will be impracticable to PROVIDE more than TEN TENTS on the course at the Grand Stand.
E. S. LUDLOW, Lieut.-Colonel,
Honorary Secretary, Hyderabad Races.
Hyderabad, 8th October, 1886.

COTTON PRESSES.
THREE CYLINDER HALF PRESS AND FINISHER
CUMMIN'S PATENT.

400 lbs. nett.	—BALE—	500 lbs. nett.
Outturn per diem 200 Bales		175 Bales
Measurement per bale 7' 6"		9' 0"
Weight of Hoop per bale 6 lbs.		7 lbs.

Apply to
A. E. CUMMINS.
Virudupati.
Tinnevelly District.

"NEW TO INDIA."

THE most celebrated MALTA CIGARS. Never worm-eaten. Strong Smoke. Why spend Rs. 8 for 100 Semiramis Cigars, when you can have the same thing at Rs. 1-4 per 100.
No body should remain without a trial.
Apply to
MALTA CROSS,
Military Square, No. 3, Fort.
Ask for "Vilhena" Cigars. Rs. 1-4 per 100. Also Egyptian Cigarettes at Rs. 1-4 per 100.

JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS' PIANOS, with the new tuning apparatus at London Prices Plus 12½ per cent., being cost of freight, etc., to Bombay.
Under special arrangements with the Manufacturers the Undersigned beg respectfully to bring to the notice of the Public that they are in a position to sell these Pianos—the most perfect Pianos constructed—at the above prices.
Illustrated Price Lists free on application.
MARCKS & Co., LIMITED,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

THE Agent is prepared to receive Tenders up to noon (Local Time) on 10th November 1886, for the Landing of the Company's Stores, Machinery, Materials, Fuel, &c., at the Gun Carriage Basin in Bombay, also for loading, unloading and stacking the same on the Company's bunder, including Shunting and Marshalling of wagons; separate tenders may be submitted for periods of one, three, or five years running from 1st January 1887.
2. Copy of the form and conditions on which only Tenders will be considered, can be obtained on application at this office on and after the 18th October 1886, upon payment of one rupee.
3. Earnest money of Rs. 1,000 will be required with each tender (or set of alternative tenders) and a deposit of ten thousand rupees will be required for the due performance of the contract.
4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
W. S. S. BISSET,
Agent.

BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, Limited.
CONSUMABLE STORES FOR THE YEAR COMMENCING 1st JANUARY ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1887.

THE AGENT and CHIEF ENGINEER B. and N.-W. Railway Company is prepared to receive Tenders for the ANNUAL SUPPLY of CONSUMABLE STORES to this Company for the year 1887.
Tender forms with Conditions and List of Stores are procurable on payment of Rupees three for each set on application to the Store-keeper B. and N.-W. Railway Co., Sonpur.
Tenders must be sealed and superscribed "TENDER for the ANNUAL SUPPLY of CONSUMABLE STORES" and be addressed to the Agent and Chief Engineer B. and N.-W. Railway Co., and be delivered by noon of the 8th November next at the Company's Offices, Gorakhpur.
The Agent and Chief Engineer B. and N.-W. Railway Co. reserves to himself the right to reject any or the whole the Tenders.
RUPEES FIVE HUNDRED as EARNEST MONEY must accompany each tender to prove *bona-fides* of intending Tenderers.
Sonpur, 24th Sept., 1886.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION, AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.
2 Vols., Rs. 16—Postage 9 Annas.
Copies can be had at the
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart Row,

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000
LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted through the Bank.
C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED).
CAPITAL—£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNT are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street Bombay.

BEST INVALID PORT.—This wine is carefully selected and guaranteed as of excellent quality and very highly recommended by medical practitioners for invalids and convalescents. Price Rs. 27 per case of one dozen quarts.
FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, &c., Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'or	Rs. 55 0	Rs. 58 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	" 52 0	" 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" 58 0	" 60 0
Dry Elite Choix Champagne	" 46 0	" 48 0
First Quality Dry	" 38 0	" 40 0
FROM MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYEN CHAMPAGNE.		
Goldlack, extra	" 44 0	" 47 0

STILL HOCKS.
From G. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	" 16 0	" 19 0
Geisenheimer	" 17 0	...
Leibfraumilch	" 21 0	" 24 0
Steinwein	" 21 0	...
Hochheimer Berg	" 25 0	" 28 0
Rudesheimer	" 25 0	" 28 0
Marcobrunner	" 28 0	" 31 0
Queen Victoria Berg	" 34 0	...
From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE		
Brauneberger	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Liebfraumilch	" ...	" 21 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	" 18 0	" 21 0
Josefhofer	" 28 0	...
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	" 28 0	" 31 0
Steinberger	" 28 0	" 31 0
Scharzhofberger	" 34 0	...
Johannisberger	" 35 0	" 38 0

FRENCH WHITE WINES.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne	Rs. 18 0	...

PORTWINES.
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good old red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine "	" 22 0	...
Very fine "	" 27 0	...
Most particular reserved old red Port	" 38 0	...

CLARETS.
From MESSRS. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

	Per 1 doz. Qts.	
Medoc	10 8	...
Chateau de Franda	" 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	" 14 0	...
Los Canons	" 16 0	" 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	" 18 0	...
Chateau Leoville	" 19 0	...
Chateau Li Roc St. Estephe	" 21 0	...
Chateau Lafitte	" 23 0	...
Chateau Manvesin	" 27 0	...
From MUNZER & SPANN.	Qts.	Pts.
St. Estephe	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
Haut Canon	" 15 0	" 17 0
Margaux Medoc	" 17 0	" 19 0
Chateau Larose	" 28 0	...
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 23 0
Cru de Barreyre	" 16 0	...
From J. ROEMER & SOHN—WIEN.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	...
Chateau Romer	" 18 0	...
From FRANZ SCARVASY,		
Carlovits	" 19 0	...

BRANDY.

	Per 1 doz.
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 21 0
Cognac, Fine Champagne { M. & } Red Bars { Span }	" 24 0
Cognac, Gold labels, Gold capsules	" 26 0
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules	" 29 0
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	" 34 0

BURGUNDY.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Volnay	Rs. 21 0
Chambertin	" 26 0

WHISKEY.

	Per 1 doz. qts.
Thistle Blend Whisky **	Rs. 24 0
" ***	" 22 0
Ben Cruachan's Blend	" 20 0

BEER.

	Per doz. qts.	Per doz.
St. Pauli Beer	Rs. 6 4	" 3 12
Mainzer Export Beer	" 5 8	" ...
Hamburger Export Beer	" 5 4	" ...
Bavarian Export Beer	" 6 0	" 3 8
Grimm's Pilsener Beer	" 5 4	" ...
Pilsener Beer	" 5 8	" 3 8
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	" 5 4	" ...

SUNDRIES.

Maraschino a case of 25 Pints	Rs. 25 0	..
Vin Marasque " 24 Bottles	" 40 0	..
	Per doz. quarts.	
Finest Kummel	Rs. 30 0	Rs. ...
Superior Vermouth	" 19 0	..
Finest do	" 20 0	
Swiss Cheese in tins from lbs. 19 to 29.	Rs. 0 11	per lb.
Best Swiss Honey in tins of 2 lbs.	" 2 4	per tin.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest	per ½ lb. tin	0 10
Do. do do	per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Italian Butter Finest, extra quality	½ lb. tin at Rs.	0 9
	1 do.	1 0
	2 do.	1 12

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus	Rs 2 8	Rs 1 8
Cellery	" ...	" 0 12
French Beans	" ...	" 0 9
Young Cut Beans	" ...	" 0 9
Smoked Sausages	" ...	" 1 8
Small Sausages	" ...	" 1 6
Pease for Soup	" ...	" 1 0

From FAIRBANK CANNING Co., CHICAGO.

			Rs. a.
Tongues (whole ox)	per tin of	2 lbs.	1 12
Andrews Corned Beef	"	2 lbs.	0 12
Roast Beef		2 lbs.	0 12
Boiled Beef		2 lbs.	0 12
Brawn	"	2 lbs.	0 12
Corned Beef	"	2 lbs.	0 12
do.	"	1 lbs.	0 8
Potted Tongues	"	½ lbs.	0 8

TERMS.
Net cash, no discount.
No order for less than one original package of Wines Beer, etc. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.
Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts after three months.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row
Bombay, 15th Aug., 1886.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS
IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE,*
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price 1 Re. [illegible]
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,348,407, 9s. 2d. STERLING.
FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.
Fire Premiums for 1869 ......£300,6[illegible]
" 1885 ......£983,156
LIFE BRANCH.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or adults, and children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,058,767
GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1863	£1,579,578 3 9	1878	£4,049,15 14 1
1878	£2,645,503 1 2	1885	£5,348,407 9 2

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum-street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	" 1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co,, CAPITAL	M6,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE
ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PAYMENTS IN RESPECT OF LIFE ASSURANCE ARE NOT LIABLE TO THE INCOME-TAX.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,
COMBINED with the following
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever:—
1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India Ceylon or China.

NEW BUSINESS DURING 188
2,647 PROPOSALS for ......Rs. 59,15,600.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Premium ...	21 5 4	24 8 8	28 10 0	33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office,
6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities; and Conditions liberalised.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Monthly Audit by two Members.
14. Lapsed Policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere of suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premia invested in Trust for Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

"THE ORIENTAL," BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY.
Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.
Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, and Agency Forms, Reports and Full Particulars on application to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.
Manager and Actuary,
HEAD OFFICE, 9 Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.

ALLIANCE BRITISH & FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY
ESTABLISHED 1824.
CAPITAL—£5,000,000.
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FIRE RISKS.
In an eligible character are accepted at minimum current rates.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
The non-participating rates of premium for European lives resident in India have been very materially reduced, and the undermentioned Agents are authorised to decide, upon Proposals submitted, to issue Polices, and to settle Claims.
The Life Reserve Fund is over,
NINETY-FOUR LAKHS OF RUPEES,
which (irrespective of, and in addition to, the paid-up Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund) being about 30 per cent. of the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies, and besides this there is the guarantee of the subscribed Capital of not less than
FIVE CRORES OF RUPEES,
coupled with the personal responsibility of a numerous body of wealthy Proprietors.
For detailed Prospectuses Forms of Proposal and apply to
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for the Presidency of Bombay.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE,* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of
The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
" " " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget,
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,
and for all other publications issuing from this Office.
Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co., Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

NOTICES.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yards. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse Shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

LAIRD'S WELSH HARTLEY STEAM COAL.

THIS old and well-known brand is eminently adapted for use and storing in a hot climate, being large, hard, and not so readily affected as other kinds of Coal by exposure to weather. It is supplied of the same good quality as heretofore by
J P. HIGGINSON & Co.,
25, Castle-street,
Liverpool, England.

ADVERTISING
ON
RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE Press, having leased from the
G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY.
The B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.
The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY
AND
The BHOWNAGAR GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY,
The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these four Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement on the lines.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.
The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kind before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.
INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTEL KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.
And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.
On the NIZAM STATE RAILWAY the Cantonment of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolaram, garrisoned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of profit to firms to advertise at these Stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad Gangawaram, and Tandur.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.
Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having their business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.
Special arrangements for long periods.
The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.
Advertisers can select the stations, on the four lines at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.
For further particulars apply to The MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort.

STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R LINE.

Bombay, B. Bunder.	Bhadli	Chindwara	Purna
Musjid "	Bhosawul Junction*†	Satari	Dapki
Byculla	Sowda	Shapura	Akola
Chinchpoogly	Nimborah	Mirgani (for Marble Rocks)	Boregaum
Parel Station	Raver	Nagpoor	Katipura
Dadur	Khanapur	Hala Gate	Moortizapor
Sion	Burhanpur	Budlapoor	Mohona
Coorla	Chandnee	Wangni	Koorum
Ghat-Cooper	Mandwa	Narel	Budnaira
Bhandoop	Dongergaum	Chinchowli	Malker
Tannah*	Bagmar	Kurjut*†	Chandoor
Deewa	Khundwa*†	Padesdari	Damergam
Callian Junction*†	Jawar	Khandalla	Poolgaum
Titwalla	Beerh	Lanowlee*	Dygaum
Khadawali	Singaji	Karli	Wurdah†
Wassind	Harsud	Kurkulla	Pownar
Shapoor	Kirkeam	Tulligaun	Sindee
Atgaum	Bheringee	Salaivadi	Boree
Khurdee	Hurda*	Chinchwud	Kapri
Kussarah*	Timoornee	Kirkee	Saigaum
Egutpoorah	Pagdhal	Poona†¶¶	Jehwoor
Ghotee	Sewnee	Loonee	Keim
Bailgaum	Dharam	Ooroolee	Barsee Road
Deolalee B. Siding	Khundi	Yeoat	[illegible]
Nassick Rd*	Dularia	Kheirgaum	Unger
Kheirwadee	Etarsee for Hoshangabad	Patus	Mohol
Niphar	Rampur	Dhond†	[illegible]
Lassulgaum	Bagra	Boreball	Sholapur*§
Munmar	Semri	Decksal and Bheegwan	Hoodgee
Nandgaum*	Sohagpore*¶	Kartruz	Kurubgam
Naidongree	Paparia (for Pachmari)	Poomulwaree	Doodneh
Chalisgaum	Baakeri	Warrengaum	Goodoor
Kujgaum	Babai	Nargaum	Goolburga
Galna	Gadawara	Khankeer	Shahabad*†§
Pachora	Bohanee	Mulkapoor	Wadi
Myjee	Kureli (for Saugor)	Biswa Bridge	Nulwar
Mussawud	Nursingpore	Nandoora	Yedagherry
Misowlee	Kuruk Ball	Jullum†	Sydapore Road
uigaum		Sheagaum*	Kistna
			Chickaugo
			Raichore*§

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

Colaba	Boisur	Keem	Thasra
Church Gate Street	Wangaum	Palonee	Pali
Marine Line	Danoo Road	Unclesur	[illegible]
Churney Rd	Goolwood	Broach*	Nariad [illegible]
Grant Road	Wewjee	Chumargaum	Mehmooda-Baraiyee
Mahaluxmee	Sunjan	Palled	Ahmedabad†
Parell	Bheelar	Meagaum	[illegible]
Dadur	Damaun Rd.	Kurwan	[illegible]
Mahim	Oodwara	Mundala	[illegible]
Bandora	Pardee	Dubhoe	Charolee
Andaree	Bulsar	Bhadurpore	Jackwara
Goregaum	Dongree	Etola	Veerumgaum
Berewlee (Dysur)	Beeleemora	Baroda*	Jhond
Bhynder	Umulsar	Baiwa	Patree
Bassein Road	Nowsaree	Wassud	Kharraghora
Veraur	Murolee	Nowley	Sabli Road
Sopalla	Sucheen	Anand	Lillapore Rd
Palghur	Surat¶	Bhaluj	Luctoran
	Amrolee	Oomret	Wadwan
	Sien	Dakor	

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junc*	Nawandgi	Gulaguda	Hyderabad
Chitapore	Tandur*	Shankarpalli	Secunderabad
Mulkid Gate eram	Dharur	Lingampallie	
	Gangawaram	Musapetgate	

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL LINE.

Wadwan Junc.	Botad	Chital	Dhoraji
do. City	Ningala	Lunidhar	[illegible]
Limbd	Ujalvar	Kunkavav	Songad
Chuda	Dhola Junc.	Khakhari	Sihore
Rampur	Jalia	Vavdi	Vartej
Kundli	Dhasa	Jetpur	Ghadechi
	Lathi	Jetalsar	Bhavnagar

* Refreshment Rooms. † Junction for [illegible]
From 15 to 30 minutes for Refreshments. [illegible] minutes for Dinner. [illegible] minutes for Dinner.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Polo Tournament, Poona, Horse *vs.* Central India Horse, 4-15 p.m.
Band, 2nd East Yorkshire Regt., Polo Tournament.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 12th :—Keerata Roodrin, from Carwar ; and Mount Bay (s), Mauritius. Yesterday :—Stella (s), and Rothesay (s), from Middlesbrough ; Shahjehan (s), and Chindwara (s), Calcutta ; Enterpe, Cardiff ; Arabia (s), Glasgow ; and Zuari (s), Grangemouth.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Lombardy, Lalpoora and Arabia entered and the s.s. Abana left the dock yesterday.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending the 9th inst. shows a decrease of Rs. 89,114 in receipts.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Crishna Rama, a labourer living at Funneswady, was at noon yesterday taken to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, suffering from the effects of opium, which he had voluntarily administered to himself.

ACCIDENT ON BOARDSHIP.—Meer Hyder, a day labourer employed on board the s. s. Roumania, lying in the Prince's Dock, yesterday evening sustained a fracture of the bone of his right foot, by one of the hatches of the ship accidentally falling upon it. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A CHILD.—An inquest was held yesterday by the coroner, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Abbas Allana, aged 3 years. Deceased was the Mahomedan child who, on Tuesday, accidentally fell through a closet hole. He sustained fatal injuries by the fall, and died at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

A PICKPOCKET :—Abdool Curreem, of no fixed place of residence, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a purse conta[illegible]ing Rs. 2-2-10, from the pocket of Bala Rowjee, a [illegible]cklayer, while at the Null Bazaar Fish Market, on T[illegible]day evening. The accused was arrested while in the a[illegible] of committing the deed. Accused pleaded guilty [illegible] the charge, and was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

A JUVENILE THIEF.—A Mahomedan lad, named Curreem Puttan, aged 10 years, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, of stealing a watch, valued Rs. 6, the property of Moosa Ellias, a stable-keeper at Khambekur Street. The accused was arrested on suspicion and the watch found in his possession. On pleading guilty, he was ordered to be sent to the Sassoon Reformatory.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—The following is the report of cases prosecuted by the agents of the above society during the week ending the 9th instant :—Horses—Lame, 1 ; emaciated, 1 ; sores on body, 1 ; unshod, 1 ; sore collar, 1 ; cruelly beaten, 1 ; sent to Pinjrapole, 2. Bullocks—Sent to hospital, 5 ; lame, 12 ; sore necks, 15 ; tumours on neck, 4 ; emaciated, 2 ; sores on body, 1 ; goading, 3—total 47.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.—Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., presided at the meeting of the Council held yesterday, when the other members present were Colonel Merewether, Colonel Portman, Dr. Waters, Captain Henry Morland, the Hon. Mr. Mandlik, C.S.I., Messrs. Raghunath N. Khote, C.I.E., Muncherjee N. Banaji, and Javerilal Umiashunkar. Merely routine business was disposed of.

MUSIC AT THE POLO TOURNAMENT.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the 2nd East Yorkshire Regiment at the Polo Tournament :—

March	Ajax	Barrett.
Quadrille	Potpourri	Kuhner.
Fantasia	Auf deu Alpeu	Herfürth.
Valse	Toujours ou Jamais	Waldteufel.
Gavotte in F		Reyloff.
Valse	Mia Cara	Bucalossi.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—The adjourned inquest was resumed yesterday by the coroner, in the Hindoo dhurrumsalla at Bori Bunder, into the circumstances connected with the death of the Bania lad, aged 13 years, named Dewjee Kessowjee, who was on the morning of the 8th instant, while attempting to cross the railway lines at Bori Bunder, run over and killed on the spot. After some further evidence was recorded, the jury returned the following verdict :—"That the death of Dewjee Kessowjee was caused by injuries received by his having been run over by a train employed in the Prince's Dock Extension works. The jury are of opinion that if the conditions of section 9 of the specifications had been carried out, the deceased might not have been run over."

STRIKE IN THE POONA REAY MARKET.—A correspondent sends us the following account of the strike of stall-keepers in the Reay Market :—"The new vegetable and fruit market, called after H. E. the Governor Lord Reay, was opened by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught on the evening of the 5th instant with great pomp. The old mandai was given up, and the sellers took to the new market from the next day. This they continued to do till the morning of the 7th, when one or two mischief-loving Brahmins, for which the city of Poona is so very notorious, came and told the sellers that the Committee intended charging very heavy stallage. This frightened the sellers, who were also told that the Municipality had no power to oust them from their old place, the mandai. The sellers left one by one, when by evening nearly the whole market was deserted. Dr. Dhurandher, the City Health Officer, at once appeared on the spot, and being in charge of the market, tried to bring the sellers back to their stalls, but to no purpose. He then went to the old mandai, where the sellers had returned, and persuaded them to return. He was followed by the mischief-makers and Brahmin agitators, who instigated the mob to hoot out the Health Officer. The bold front of the officer prevented any further mischief, when the police came in and dispersed the mob. The instigators sent a few sellers to Government House with a petition. All news about H. E. calling the secretary and the chairman is utterly unfounded. On Saturday morning, the Market Committee, under Mr. A. H. Plunkett, the City Magistrate, called the principal dealers of the mandai, who were told that the Municipality had every right to close the old mandai, and that all opposition would be useless. The dealers confessed that they were put up by a few persons who wanted to see the Reay Market a failure, and promised to return. They also requested the Committee to provide them with godowns in the new market."

PRINCE'S DOCK EXTENSION WORKS.

THE following is the progress report fo September :—

During the month, the divers continued levelling foundations for the concrete block wall a cross the mouth of Nicol Basin, 2,040 cubic feet of mud, moorum, &c., being removed.

208 blocks were laid during the month, making a total of 323 set, which completed the foundations. The concrete hearting was put in and the levelling course finished to 74·00 T. H. D.

The work on minor dams had extended over a length of 7,582 feet; of this, 7,308 feet was completed to foundation level, including 6,766 feet, from which the timbering had been removed. The above length includes 442 feet of the harbour wall. The total excavation in these dams amounted to 37,011 brass.

The masonry of the walls was in progress for a length of 7,199 feet, of which 6,520 feet was up to 79·00 on datum. Of the upper portion of the walls between this and coping level, a length of 2,826 lineal feet was in progress at heights varying from 80·25 to 88·00 on datum. 2,346 brass were built during the month, making a total of 33,172 brass since the commencement.

At the end of the month, the following materials were on the ground :—

Rubble	700	Brass.
Composite facing, rough and dressed	28,365	C. ft.
Front and back coping, dressed	5,650	"
Inverts and Ashlar	2,183	"
Granite, dressed	10,346	"
Sand	130,000	"
Lime	203,000	"
Portland cement	24	Tons.
Cast-iron pipes	53½	"

The number of wagons filled during the 25 working days of the month amounted to 7,695, being a daily average of 308, the greatest number taken out in one day being 400.

During the month the rainfall amounted to 6·68 inches.

The total excavation done during the month amounted to 8,649 brass. The total since the commencement of the contract deposited at Mody Bay and Bunder, in main and subsidiary dams, and behind walls, amounted to 230,102 brass.

The daily average number of men and women working on the Dock and at the quarries was 4,279, the greatest number in one day (30th) being 5,232.

HOME REMITTANCES.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

WEEKLY memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills :—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1886-87	13,531,508
Remitted from 1st April to 9th October. 1886	4,770,600
Balance to be remitted from 10th Oct. 1886 to 31st March 1887	8,760,908

POONA CENTRAL RIFLE MEETING.

THE shooting in the following matches at the Poona Central Rifle Meeting has been concluded :—

Match No. XXVII.
INTER-REGIMENTAL OFFICERS.

	Points	Rs.
East Yorkshire Regiment	109	52

Match No. VII.
POONA CUP.

	Points	Rs.
1 19th Bombay Infantry	304	20

Match No. XIX.
LYTTELTON ANNESLEY PRIZE.

1 Sergt.-Maj. Bolton. F-2 R. A	Silver watch	
2 Best Team, F-2 R. A	127	70
3 Best Team, Natives 2 Bo Lanc	125	50
4 Second Best, Eurppeans Y. K. D. Cs.	113	30
5 do Natives, 2nd Bn. Lan	111	20

Match No. XXXIII.
ST. LEDGER.

1 Sgt.-Maj. Scott, B. B. C. I. R.	31	30
2 Pte. Barringham, E. Y. R	30	20
3 " Longwood, E. Y. R.	30	15
4 L. Corpl Brew, E. Y. R	29	15
5 Pte. Baker. Worc	29	10
6 Sgt.-Maj. Wark, R. A	29	10
7 L. Corpl O'Halloran, Worc	28	10
8 Sgt. McDonnell, B. V. R	28	10
9 Major Lacy, E Y. R.	28	5
10 Vol Prideaux, B. V. R.	28	5
11 Pte. Tarvis, E. Y. R.	28	5
12 " White, Lanc Fus	27	5
13 L. Corpl Bond, E. Y. R	27	5
14 Vol. Major B. V. R	27	5

5 Counted out
Match No. XIV.
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, EUROPEAN.

1 Pte. Burke, Dub. Fus.	62	50
2 Bom. Dickey, R. H. A.	61	30
3 Sgt. Bedford, Gloster.	60	15
4 Drm. Ewart, N. Staff.	59	15
5 Lc. Sgt. Downing, Staff	59	15
6 Pte. Hey, Dub. Fus.	59	10
7 Segt. Pearson, Dub. Fus.	59	10
8 Corpl. Reillly, do.	58	10
9 Sgt. McGee, E. Y. R.	58	10
10 Pte, McCarthy, Lan. Fus.	58	10
11 Cr. Sgt. Bowden, E. Y. R.	57	5
12 Corpl. Moore, Lan. Fus.	57	5
13 Lc. Cpl. Carbrooke, Staff	56	5
14 Pte. Thompson, Lan. Fus.	56	5
15 Pte. Linawood, E. Y. R.	56	5
16 Bom. Cornor, R. A.	55	5
17 Sgt. Downton, Worc	55	5
18 Pte. Taylor, Lan. Fus.	55	5
19 " Savage, N. Staff	55	5
20 Lc. Cpl. Breen, E. Y. R.	54	5

1 Counted out.
Match No. XXXVIII.
ROSHERVILLE STAKES, E.

1 Corpl. Moore, Lanc. Fus.	30	30
2 Pte. Barringham, E. Y. R.	29	20
3 Ag. Qr. Mr. Dickie, R. H. A.	28	15
4 Cr. Sgt. Bowden, E. Y. R.	28	15
5 Pte. White, Lanc. Fus.	28	10
6 " Middleton, E. Y. R.	28	10
7 Corpl. Gilfoil, N. S.	28	10
8 Sgt. Downton, Nor.	28	10
9 Pte. Keail, E. Y. R.	27	5
10 Lc. Corpl. Spillans, Lanc. Fus.	27	5
11 Pte. Jonner, E, Y, R.	27	5
12 " McLeynn, Nore.	27	5
13 " Saunders, E. Y. R.	27	5
14 S. Sgt. Whitty, G. I. P.	27	5
15 Pte. Collins, E. Y. R.	27	5

2 Counted out.
Match No. XXXVI.
RIFLE GATHERING, E., 900 Yards.

1 Pte. Jams, E. Y. R.	29	25
2 " Gilbert, B. V. R.	28	20
3 Lc. Corpl. Sadler, G. I. P.	28	15
4 Cr. Sgt. Secker, Dub. Fus.	27	10
5 " Bowden, E. Y. R.	26	10
6 Corpl. Jones, G. I. P.	26	8
7 Pte. Thomas, Lanc. Fus.	26	8
8 " Cosbrooke, N. Staff	26	5
9 " Saunders, E. Y. R.	26	5
10 L. Sgt. Downing, N. Staff	25	5
11 Pte. Longwood, E. Y. R.	25	5
12 " Green, Lanc. Fus	25	5

1 counted out.
MERCHANTS' PRIZES.
MATCH L.

1 Sgt. Downton, Worc.	34
2 Br. Dickie, R. A.	34
3 Sgt. Black, B. V.	33
4 S. M. Tooth, Oxd.	33
5 Lc. Corpl. O'Halloran, Worc.	32
6 Sergt. Onions, Staff	32
7 Cr. Sgt. Bowden, E. Y. R.	32
8 Pte. McCarthy, L. Fus.	32
9 Sergt. Keess, B. V.	32
10 L. Sgt. Patterson, G. I. P.	31

5 counted out.
MATCH NO. XLVI.
RIFLE GATHERING, N. 600 Yards.

1 Pte. Ramjee Kadam, 10th N. I.	27	20
2 Hav. Ibrahim Khan, 8th N. I.	24	15
3 " Shaik Pir Mahomed, 21st N. I.	22	10
4 Pte. Raghoo Perab, 13th N. I.	20	10
5 Pte. Maroti Koonbee, 8 N. I.	20	7
6 Shaik Korshiaraim, 29th N. I.	20	7
7 " Luximon Mheta, 13th N. I.	19	5
8 Lc. Nk. Narayen Salonka, 13th N. I.	19	5
9 Pte. Jawahir Khan, 13th N. I.	19	5
10 " Mahomed, 13th N. I.	19	5

THE CALCUTTA RACES.

THE second entries for the Calcutta Races on the 1st of October make up the number of animals entered for the Derby to 21, of which no less than nine come from Mr. Runjeet's stable. No addition was made to the number of ten maiden country-breds already entered for the Karnaul Stakes, and only one to the seven for the Belvedere Stakes, for all country-breds. The Challenge Stakes for Arabs and country-breds has received an addition of six entries, which brings the total number up to 30. Five more have been added to Nawab Abdul Gunny Meah's Cup, for Arabs and country-breds, the total amount being 25. The Martin Stakes, also for Arabs and country-breds, now numbers 24, including the six entries on the 1st of October. There are 27 names of Arabs and country-breds for the Paikpara Cup, of which seven were added at the last time of entering. Eighteen ponies, five of them new additions, have been entered for the Drawing Room Stakes. The Trades Cup, for all Arabs and country-breds, to be run at the second meeting, has at present secured the largest number of entries, no less than 35, while 17 are down for the Tom Thumb Plate, for all ponies, 24 for the Sensation Handicap for Arabs, country-breds, and galloways of other classes, and 23 for the Desert Stakes for Arabs and country-breds.

AT THE BAR.

"Is it or is it not true that the Hon'ble Mr. H. E. Sullivan has violated the covenant of his order? His honour has been called in question. Yet he moves not."

Help for a Councillor distressed—a spotless spirit hurt!
Help for an honourable name sore trampled in the dirt!
From Mandalay to moist Bombay, oh listen to my song—
The *honourable* Sullivan has suffered "grievous wrong."

Four times his name was mentioned—oh, the burning black disgrace,—
By that wicked Mr. Norton in the Garstin beating case.
Whereon he instituted suits and filed an affi[illegible]avit;
And in favour of the barrister five learned judges gave it.

They gave it on a point of law—so let the question slide.
Another more important case is waiting to be tried—
Another and a larger Bench are asking, as their due,
Some simple explanations, Mr. Sullivan, from you.

As the senior of a council incorruptible and just,
The honour of our Government was yours to hold in trust.
Men say the trust was broken—that the pledge was cast aside.
You have seen the charge in writing. Is that charge to be denied?

Now, hereafter, when Grant Duff shall quit a deeply thankful nation,
With a scrap-book full of speeches and a blasted reputation,
You will rule his thirty millions for a time—and understand,
Every moment of your rule, Sir, is an insult to the land.

You—a bye-word through the country from Peshawur to Ceylon,
You will govern Southern India when your worthy chief has gone—
You—the man of deft excuses—will your truthful pen deny
That Kimberley in black and white has given you the lie?

"But, in truth, he had an interest"—you'll remember what he wrote
On the Riching's land-job business—'Tis a nastyt hing to quote;
But you got the lie direct, Sir, in a curt official line,
And you took the insult meekly—bore the shame and made no sign.

There's a virtue in forbearance—but the time has come to show
You are much maligned and libelled, or to leave your post and go.
For the honour of your service, let us know you as you are;
"Is it guilty or not guilty?" Answer, prisoner at the Bar.
—K. *in the Civil and Military Gazette.*

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per Bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

THE POMAKS.

THE *Temps* gives an interesting description of the Pomaks, or Mussulman inhabitants of the territories of Rouftchos and Kirdjali, in Eastern Roumelia, which reverted to Turkey in accordance with the arrangement come to on the 1st of February last between the Sublime Porte and the Bulgarian Government. The territories of Rouftchos and Kirdjali are both of them in the south of Roumelia ; the former being in the upper valleys of the Rhodope Mountain, while the latter, which lies more to the east, and is by far the more important of the two, is situated between the River Arda, forms the southern boundary of Roumelia, the Ulu-Dere, and the mountains of Hissardjik-Dagh, which are part of the Rhodope chain. The district of Rouftchos contains sixty-four villages, with a population of about 12,000, the principal of them being Dele Klii, Baoban, Hirsova, and Nostankeuy. The district of Kirdjali comprises 188 vilages, with about 22,000 inhabitants, the principal of which are Kirdjali, Karamanti, Meriser, Karaguenchier, and Hassanbabalar. There is, however, a dispute as to whether twenty-four of these villages should belong to Turkey or Bulgaria, and they are in the meanwhile held by the latter. The inhabitants of these two districts are all Mussulman Pomaks ; these Pomaks being descendants of the Bulgarians who, like the Servian Begs, the Albanian Arnauts, and the Greek Vanalades, embraced the Mahommedan faith at the time of the Ottoman conquest, or soon after, in order to retain possession of their lands. These Pomaks, though living in nearly a savage state, are for the most part of a very peaceable disposition. Confined to their mountains, they live mainly by agriculture and by the manufacture of charcoal from the forests which cover the sides of the mountains. The Pomaks furnish the best arabadjis or wagoners, and the transport of good between Macedonia and Roumelia is entirely in their hands. The Pomaks of Kirdjali are much better off than those of Rouftchos, as their territory is extraordinarily fertile, and, being irrigated by numerous streams, the valleys and mountain-slopes produce an endless variety of fruits. Grapes grow in abundance, and these are dried as raisins, for the Pomaks do not drink wine. Peaches, apricots, pears, apples, and nuts are very plentiful, and the quality of the tobacco grown in this district is very good. The Pomaks have preserved some very curious religious practices and superstitions, and, though they belong to the Mahommedan faith, they look upon the Bulgarian priests as magicians possessing great power. When ill, they always go to them for advice, and do not hesitate to recite the prayers to the Virgin, which the priests instruct them to offer. When there is a severe drought they take a maiden from one of the villages, cover her over with palms, and pour water over her, chanting in Bulgarian appeals to the clemency of the divinities, in whom their ancestors believed—the companions in arms of Asparuk, Kroum, and Boris. The Rouftchos Pomaks have never paid any taxes either to the Ottoman or to the Bulgarian authorities ; and, if a tax-collector ever applied to them for payment, they politely requested him to return to the place whence he came, while, in the event of his refusing, they shot him. Two collectors and a posse of Roumelian gendarmes were killed in this way ; so that will perhaps explain the readiness of the Bulgarians to make over these districts to Turkey after the Servo-Bulgarian war last winter.

LORD IDDESLEIGH AND THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY.

AT the Beaconsfield Club, on Sept. 16, the portrait of Lord Iddesleigh was unveiled, and the right hon. gentlemen, in responding to his health, proposed by Baron De Worms, said that the origin of the club reminded him of the time when the Conservate, party were in considerable straits, and had a hard uphill battle to fight. They were then told by their opponents that their day was over. But during more than forty years he had known many instances in which the Conservative party was said to be entirely overwhelmed and done for, and yet somehow or other in a short time so completely were they destroyed that they came up stronger, livelier, and better prepared than ever. (Applause.) The fact was the Conservative party was like the oak mentioned of old, which derived its strength from the very blows which were struck at it. (Cheers.) He ventured to think that in all the difficulties and complications which lay before England and the great British Empire, there would always be a strong and vigorous Conservative party adapting itself to the circumstances and the times, ready to take advantage of all legitimate powers that were placed at its disposal for maintaining the grand old Constitution of this country, which was more and more valued by ourselves and by our brethren and kinsmen beyond the seas. (Applause.) The British Empire had gone on, during the struggles of party at home, growing magnificently, and they could not but feel as doubtless foreign nations felt, that the strength of this country had doubled, trebled, and even quadrupled within the period he had mentioned. (Cheers.) The present was not the time to go into the question of the politics of the day, for their friends were now seeking relaxation after a great trial, and they were to be congratulated, after a very heavy session, for the spirit they had shown in the battles they had fought. There was plenty to cheer them in the consideration of the position in which the country now stood. But there were many things that they might wish otherwise, and many inconveniences in their position, which was not quite so prosperous as they might wish it to be, and also many difficulties to contend with ; but upon the whole the position of the Empire he believed to be sound and stable, and he felt convinced that they might look forward with perfect confidence to the outcome of all the difficulties which might be before them. (Applause.)

A SALVATION ARMY WEDDING.

NEARLY four thousand people assembled in the Congress Hall at Clapton the other morning to witness the marriage of Colonel Ballington Booth, the second son of General Booth, with Miss Maud Charlesworth, the daughter of the Rev. Samuel Charlesworth. Once before there was a wedding in the family of General Booth upon strict Salvation Army lines, the last occasion being the marriage of Mr. Bramwell Booth. These proceedings differed very little from those of the first. Many of the vast audience had paid their shillings for admission to the service, while others were invited as friends. Not even at a wedding can the Salvation Army do without a collection, and one was made before the proceedings closed.

Outside the hall flags and banners were flying, but inside there was little to mark the event out as different from any service, except an occasional motto like, "God bless the union." On the platform the General sat in the centre, surrounded by his wife and sons and daughters. The bride sat between Mrs. General Booth and her sister. Mrs. Barclay who with the Rev. Mr. Barclay was also present, and a number of staunch supporters of the Army. Hymns were sung to the accompaniment of a band, prayers offered, and a portion of Scripture read. Then the General read the form of marriage service in the Army and expounded it. Where, it differs from any other form is chiefly in the fact that it enjoins upon the contracting parties life-long devotion to the Army as well as to each other. Then the bride and bridegroom stood up on either side of the General and repeated their declarations after him in a firm voice, accepting each other as lawful and wedded husband and wife, and "continual comrades in this war ;" the General clasped the hands of each together, the bridegroom placed the ring on the hands of his bride, and they were pronounced to be man and wife in the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, amid the ringing "Amen" of the Salvationists present.

During this formal part of the ceremony two flags of the Army were held over the heads of the contracting and officiating parties ; there were frequent outbursts on the part of the congregation, which must have been a striking contrast to the General's own wedding a long while ago, which he described as an insipid affair in a little chapel in a back street, with nobody to say "Amen" but the clerk. The bridegroom looked very proud of the occasion—he might well be proud of his handsome bride. She was dressed in no way different from an ordinary occasion, except that she alone in the company wore no bonnet, and had a white silk sash depending from the left shoulder. The General having given both his blessing in the name of the Salvation Army, the bridegroom kissed his newly-made wife, and they both retired to their seats by each other's side. Mrs. Booth and Mrs. Ballington Booth, the newly-married, both addressed the meeting, which soon afterwards terminated. A simple wedding breakfast was served in an adjoining hall, at which about 400 friends were present. The necessary civil proceedings had taken place earlier in the morning, when only those actually concerned as principals or witnesses were present. Mr. and Mrs. Ballington Booth are leaving London for ten days' holiday, which is to be spent in Norfolk. Other services are being held during the day, not only to celebrate the wedding, but to say "farewell" to General Booth, who sets sail "Westward Ho" on Saturday. He is about to pay his first visit to Canada, the States, and California, for the purpose of visiting all the stations which the Army has already opened there, and of opening up fresh fields.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore* in *every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo-American-Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon road, London.

EXTRAORDINARY CONDUCT IN CHURCH.

MISS FANNY VAUDREY, a lady of independent means, residing at Cheetham-hill, was summoned at Manchester on Wednesday, Sept. 22, for violent and indecent conduct in the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Cheetham. The summons was taken out by the churchwardens. It was stated that on Sunday morning, the 12th inst., the defendant went to the church at the beginning of the service, and walked up the aisle in a very noisy manner, rustling her dress in a way that attracted universal attention. She made a great noise with her umbrella, and from time to time during the service she rapped the front of the pew very loudly with her book. She also coughed in a peculiar manner. When the curate was beginning to read the first lesson she, looking towards the clergyman, deliberately put her thumb to her nose. It was stated that the summons would not have been issued if it had been possible to induce the defendant to behave herself ; but she had been guilty of such conduct again and again. The defendant said the people insulted her in church and the wardens were always sitting round her. The magistrate thought the defendant was under a delusion. He adjourned the case for a month, and remarked that Miss Vaudrey would certainly be fined if she conducted herself in this manner again.

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE AND INDIAN EXCHANGES.

A "LATE Deputy Accountant-General in India" writes as follows to the *Times* of Sept. 21 :—

Of all those who suffer from the depreciation of silver, that section of the Indian public service known as the uncovenanted suffers the most. They, in common with the members of the other services and the unofficial classes generally, who have to make family and other remittances to England, lose seriously from the low state of the exchange; but, in addition, owing to what they believe to be a total misconception of the pension rules by those whose duty it is to interpret and apply them, they lose upwards of 20 per cent. of the amount which those rules assured them they would receive as pension.

The first pension rules of the uncovenanted service were passed with a liberal hand by the Court of Directors upwards of fifty years ago. By these rules half and one third of the monthly salary were granted as pension after a service of thirty and twenty years respectively, and some of the present pensioners entered the service under those conditions. These liberal terms attracted into the service persons of marked ability and social position, who naturally made their way to places of high position and emolument. Twenty years after these first rules were issued—that is, in May 1855—the Court of Directors fixed the higher uncovenanted pensions in pounds sterling, knowing that although many natives of India filled subordinate places in the service, the better appointments were held by British subjects, who, when their official connection with India ceased, would return to their native country. Carrying out this view, the highest pension was fixed at 500*l.* after a service of thirty years if the pay exceeded 1,000rs. a month, and 400*l.* if the pay ranged from 700rs. to 1,000rs. a month. These conditions were subsequently subjected to certain modifications with respect to periods of service and emoluments; but throughout the changes the maximum pension remained at 500*l.*, and the lower one at 400*l.*, while two other lower grades still were introduced with pensions of 300*l.* and 200*l.* attached to them.

By a sudden freak, and without any assigned reason or expressed authority, a note is found (without date) prefixed to the resolution of Government, dated July 1, 1870, in which pensions of all the different scales are detailed in pounds sterling to the effect that "whenever, in the following resolution a pension is stated in sterling the equivalent in rupees is meant at 2s. the rupee." And in order to remove all doubt as to the effect of this new interpretation of an old rule, sections 109 and 113 of the latest rules state in precise terms what the amounts of the pensions when converted into rupees were to be ; and 500*l.*, 400*l.*, 300*l.*, and 200*l.*, are distinctly stated as 5,000rs., 4,000rs., 3,000rs., and 2,000rs. a year.

It is on these express conditions that the uncovenanted servants, relying on the good faith of Government, accepted their pensions, and in accordance with these terms that the amounts on their pension papers are stated in rupees. But when application is made at the India Office for the payment of their allowances they find their incomes reduced by an arbitrary arrangement—for which no warning was given—to the extent of about 20 per cent. below the prescribed amount, expressed even in rupees at the acknowledged rate of exchange—2*s.* the rupee. Hence the consequences to the pensioners are constant fluctuations of their incomes from variations in the exchange, and grievous reduction of what they believed was to be a fixed and permanent pensionary grant from Government in their retirement.

The whole service will be glad to know that a petition is in progress appealing to Government on the above ground to redress this great grievance.

"THE SWIFTEST PAINTER OF THE AGE."

THE DAILY *News* gives the following account of a remarkable man who has met with a sad reverse of fortune :—Twenty years ago who that read his paper had not heard of Nathan Hughes, the "Swiftest Painter of the Age"? The Swiftest Painter of the Age was, in his own esteem, and in that of a band of admirers, the new art prophet of the time. He was fighting the Academy single-handed, or offering to fight, for that plethoric and prudent institution would not hit back. The Swiftest Painter of the Age had covered more canvas than any three men of his years and standing. He had painted against time in Italy chiefly in copying old masters and in Chili in copying south Americians from the life. He had come back from Chili with a fortune and a theory. His theory was that the one essential secret of the old masters, which this age had missed was speed. They did what they had to do quickly, because they had learned to lay in the right touch at once ; and hence they were able to leave behind them enough to stock the museums of the world. He had discovered this secret in Italy where he had copied old masters for many years before setting up for himself in the portrait line. He had certainly copied them at a stroke, and he, not unnaturally, argued from his methods to theirs. He would do an eight-foot by five, for speed and quality against anybody within the four seas. But nobody would paint against Hughes, and, what was worse, nobody would give him a chance of showing how he painted. When he knocked, the Academy never opened the door. But Hughes was not to be denied. There was the Pantheon at that time a gallery ; and here in the society of J. and G. Foggo—ominous name,—and of a hundred others whose canvases were vanished with the water of Lethe, poor Hughes showed his works. They shared the publicity of this dismal institution with many a King John signing Magna Charta, and many a Daniel in the Lions Den. At length Hughes found his grand opportunity. On the 23rd of July, 1866, the police and the Reform rioters had their historic scuffle in Hyde Park. Hughes immediately offered to paint the battle, on the above-mentioned scale of forty square feet, in one-and-twenty days. It was at the rate of nearly two square feet a day, and there was to be no scamping. Not an incident of the moving struggle was to be missed ; truncheon and stick and stone were all to be like life. He did it, and he sent the picture to his gallery, where nearly five-and-fifty thousand people went to see it, and paid a shilling for the view. The modern old master now felt that he could show his hand. He offered to paint the whole Royal Academy and the whole art world against time, for £1,000 a side. The Academy pretended not to have read the advertisement ; no other artists responded ; so Hughes went on painting against himself. His line was what may be called the Modern Historic, the decisive incident of the day. He had not long to wait before a far more impressive subject came in his way. On the 15th of January, 1867, the ice in the Regent's Park gave way under the weight of 500 persons ; and forty-one of then were taken out dead, and laid in rows in Marylebone Workhouse, for identification by horror-struck London. Hughes painted the ice accident seriously, reverently ; but still in the style of the old masters. The picture was exhibited at the Alhambra ; it made the tour of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and finally it sank to rest in a private gallery at Stockwell-green. Then, after a little while, Hughes himself seemed to go under the ice. London had a new fad ; and it grew indifferent to the old masters. His name appeared at rarer and rarer intervals in the papers. A new generation, growing out of its Eton jackets, began to have tastes and idols of its own. For Fame and the voice of her trumpet Hughes was no more. An accident has enabled us to trace the poor artist to the close of his career. A capitally painted portrait of the chairman of the Lambeth Board of Guardians was lately hung in the board room, and curiosity was excited by the announcement that it was the work of one of the inmates. The inmate is Nathan Hughes. He has lost the fortune so laboriously acquired, and by no selfish use of it. It was sunk in the British Channel. The Channel Tunnel scheme alarmed the patriotic susceptibilities of his old age. He undertook a crusade against it at his own expense, and spent his money freely in pamphlets, in offices, in associations, and in the whole machinery of agitation. He thought that a patriotic public would make good his disbursements ; he wanted no more. It did not. Illness followed on disappointment. He entered the Lambeth Infirmary, and finally found his way into "the house." It is satisfactory to learn that here he is treated with every considerations. He has a studio to work in, and he enjoys other little privileges which tend to lighten the heavy burden of his lot.

ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION.

ADMIRAL OMMANEY writes as follows to the *Times* in regard to a project for sending an expedition to the Antarctic regions, to report the survey conducted under James Ross in terrestrial magnetism and for extending the investigations on oceanic physical geography into the Antarctic in continuation of the Challenger observations :—

Few, perhaps, are aware that the only national expedition specially and completely equipped to encounter the Antarctic ice has been the one sent out under the command of that courageous, skilful, and scientific ice-navigator, James Ross, between 1839 and 1843, "who planted the British flag on the North Magnetic Pole." Nobly were the perils and difficulties faced and overcome during three years of South Polar research, accomplishing the discovery of a polar continent and a near approach to the South Magnetic Pole, returning home in safety with important scientific observations and discoveries made in high south latitudes. Surely, we have here encouragement to follow up these discoveries by the aid of steam propulsion, and the improved appliance of the day for ice navigation.

That the physical conditions associated with our two frigid zones appear to be at variance with each other in several mysterious aspects, together with the fact that no human being has ever wintered within the Antarctic circle, incites a growing desire for obtaining the means for comparing the various phenomena, which present themselves at our two polar regions.

My first Arctic voyage was served under Captain James Ross in 1836, sent on a hazardous voyage in the depths of winter to relieve the whale ships frozen up in Baffin's Bay. Therefore, I am not indifferent to the perilous nature of Antarctic navigation, which I believe to be tenfold more formidable than the Arctic. I am happy to know we have naval officers ready and competent to emulate the deeds of our most renowned explorers.

Public enthusiasm is not the only requisite for securing another great enterprise; there will be the more powerful and reasonable voice of intellect to be heard, which calls for knowledge and progress. Before the 19th century has expired we may hope to see the South Polar continent delineated on our globes, the work of British explorers.

THE FRENCH NAVY.

M. MENARD DORIAN has read to the Budget Committee his report on the Budget of the Ministry of Marine. It states that on the 1st of January, 1887, the real value in money of the French fleet will be 313 million francs, to which must be added 79 million francs for vessels on the stocks. On the 1st January, 1872, the total value of the French fleet was 223,521,687 francs, everything included—ships afloat and in course of building—so that during the past 15 years the increase in the value of the fleet has been 169 million francs. During that period of 15 years no less than 474 million francs have been spent in constructing new ships of war. The new vessels built are 12 large first-class ironclads, seven ironclad cruisers, eight ironclads for the protection of the coast, seven cruisers *a batteria*, nine cruisers of the first class, eight cruisers of the second class, two cruisers of the third class, one torpedo cruiser, 12 avisos of the first class, 23 avisos of the second class, seven aviso transport ships, eight aviso torpedo ships, 14 gunboats, 23 big steam launches, eight steam launches, nine sea-going torpedo boats, eight ordinary torpedo boats, 10 first-class transport ships, one trans port for war material and 20 schooner and other sailing vessels for the protection of fisheries. The following vessels will be still on the stocks on the 31st of December, 1886 :—Six large first-class ironclads, four ironclad gunboats, two cruisers *a batteries*, three cruisers of the third-class, three torpedo cruisers, two avisos, three aviso transport ships, 45 torpedo boats, one first class transport ship, and two sailing irigates. In 1887, 12,500,000fr. will be spent on the continuation of the building of the six large ironclads. The French Government does not propose to construct, at least for the present, any more of that class of vessel. The Admiral Baudin will probably be completed in 1887 and the Formidable in 1888. Among the questions dealt with at great length in M. Menard Dorian's report, adds the *Daily Telegraph*, is the speed of the French ship of war. He expresses regret that none of the French ironclads, not even those now being built, can steam more than 16 knots, whereas several foreign ironclads, and among them the Howe and the Sidney, belonging to England, and the Italia, belonging to Italy, steam 18 knots. The report owns that with respect to the speed of her war vessels, France is in a decidedly inferior position. As for the fleet of torpedo boats possessed by France, it now consists of nine sea-going torpedo boats, 18 first-class torpedo boats, 41 of the second-class, and nine torpedo vidette boats. Five other torpedo boats are to be completed next year, and another torpedo boat of an entirely new description has just been ordered. It is to steam 25 knots, and to be called the Ouragan. Eight more aviso torpedo boats will also be finished and delivered to the Government by the end of the year.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION CONGRESS.

AN International Congress on technical education, commercial and industrial, was opened on Sept. 21 at Bordeaux. The Ministries of Commerce, Public Works, and Public Instruction sent representatives to the meeting. There were also present delegates from England, Belgium, Russia, Switzerland, Italy, Servia, Roumania, Spain, Portugal, &c. Sir Philip Magnus, president of the Technical Institute of London, read a paper on technical education in England. He stated that the English are no longer so dependent as they were on Parisian artists for industrial designs, and that they now almost exclusively employed English draughtsmen in manufacturing lace, carpets, wall-papers, curtains, and furniture.

M. Roy, the delegate of the Chamber of Commerce of Paris, replied to these statements. He admitted that, in consequence of the very meritorious efforts of associations and private persons, the productions of articles of luxury had made great progress in England under the direction of Parisian managers, tempted to cross the Channel by the attraction of high salaries. But much was still wanting to elevate the taste of the English to the French level. Especially with regard to tissues, Lyons, Saint Etienne, Rouen, and Roanne maintained an incontestable superiority. It should, however, M. Roy added, be admitted that English competition was in the main a fair one. The case was quite different as regarded German competition. The English strove to equal the French by improving their methods, and getting their work done by good men. The Germans purely and simply appropriated French patterns, and reproduced them in inferior goods, which they sold as French products. M. Roy had no hesitation in stating that, as regards the greater number of products, France could manufacture more cheaply than England, and with the same cheapness as Germany. The Germans and the English were spreading reports everywhere that the French could not manufacture cheaply. They knew better than anybody that this was a complete error. But they also knew that the best means of closing the markets against rival manufacturers was to say that the goods of the latter were dear. By dint of hawking about this calumny in all directions, Europe had begun to believe it, and the error had even taken root in France.

BURMESE JEWELLERY IN LONDON.

FROM King Thebaw's palace at Mandalay a magnificent collection of jewellery and plate has been sent to England by the Viceroy, and it has been lent to the Exhibition by the Secretary of State for India. There are gold vases of different sizes, dishes of quaint shape, some in the form of a duck, betel boxes, reliquaries to hold the teeth of Buddha or other objects of veneration, jade ornaments, daggers and swords, dresses, hats, slippers, and a State umbrella, and, most noteworthy of all, drinking cups with large cone-shaped covers which envelop the vessel, a gold bottle with a crayfish-shaped head, and King Thebaw's horoscope written on palm leaves. Most of these articles are heavily set with diamonds, rubies, emeralds, sapphires, pearls, and other precious stones. The collection has been placed in cases adjacent to the Ceylon Court.

Among the many things for which the Indian and Colonial Exhibition is notable is the amount of really valuable literature which it has been the means of calling into existence. Besides the special publications, the Exhibition has been the means of spreading many valuable publications, which possess a high reputation in one or other of the Colonies, but have not before been rendered available to the British public. These have for the most part been distributed by the Emigration Information Office. Among the most important of these are Pugh's "Almanack and Directory for Queensland," a solid volume of over 600 pages, which contains, in addition to a very full guide and directory, a law calendar, coast guide and gazetteer, very readable biographies of the most prominent "men of the time" in the colony, and much useful information, accompanied by some excellent maps. The Official Victorian Year-Book is an even bigger volume still, and is excellent in very respect. One of the most welcome of the numerous Exhibition publications is undoubtedly the "Illustrated Handbook of Victoria," a quarto volume, containing much information and some fifty plates. Among the other Australian publications are some readable little pamphlets on "Western Australia," notably those on its geology and aboriginal inhabitants, by the Rev. C. G. Nicolay, of Freemantle ; an admirable pamphlet on the "Progress and Resources of New South Wales," and a "Handbook for Emigrants to Queensland." There is also received a "Handbook to Malta and its Inhabitants," by Professor Zammit and Mr. H. Vella, which is really delightful reading ; a "Sketch of Trinidad, considered as a Field for Emigration," by Mr. H. J. Clark ; and an interesting "Lecture on New Zealand," by Mr. F. W. Pennefather. Canada has some special works in addition to numerous handbooks.

LADY DINERS AT THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

IT will probably be news to the outside world (writes the London correspondent of the *Sheffield Independent*) that ladies can be dined at the House of Commons, for one could visit the temple of legislation for many a year, and never see a petticoat in any of the places reserved for eating. The one spot where femininity is supposed to regale itself is in a little room at the back of the ladies' gallery, where tea and chops are supposed to while away the lengthened hours. In the dining-rooms, and even in the tea room, reserved to members, they are unknown. But the House of Commons has many secrets which it does not all at once give up. There is a subterranean dining-room. Hitherto this has been reserved for strangers, and has been rarely frequented by members of Parliament, except now and then, when a working man member brought a friend down there, the prices being a little more moderate than upstairs. When a lady has dined hitherto there was a small room adjoining, in which the meal could be obtained, and many a pleasant dinner has there been taken by merry legislators and their wives, or—tell it not in Gath—their sweethearts, and I have heard of more than one match that was made in this fateful little room. But the other night I was surprised to see that the ladies had overflowed into the strangers' dining-room. There were no fewer than four parties there at one time. "It seems rather hard," said a legislator with a growl, "that when we have to bring our wives here we should have to give them dinner in a kitchen." But the dinner was an excellent one, all the same.

THE DEFENCES OF SEBASTOPOL.

DESPITE much that has of late appeared in various quarters on the re-constructed defences of Sebastopol and the engineering activity recently displayed in the strengthening of the old fortifications, the correspondent of the *Daily News* at Sebastopol says, the sea approach to that city really possesses no defence worth speaking of, if one reckon on the place being attacked with heavy ordnance. Officially stated, there are three masked batteries commanding the harbour entrance. Two of these consist of 12 guns and one of 14. I have authority for stating, however, that there are in all 80 guns, of different calibre, unequally divided on either side, those on the Fort Constantine side being the more powerful. These are, however, only earthwork batteries, possessing no plated protection. Forts Constantine and Michailsk are simply imposing piles of masonry, which would be tumbled into heaps within a couple of hours by such vessels as the Devastation or Temeraire. There is certainly a good deal of fuss and nautical parade just now among the naval authorities here, but as a matter of fact it would occupy the Russians at least twelve laborious months to put Sebastopol into anything like a good state of defence. The Black Sea fleet in this port is at present represented by only two was frigates. The nightly practice with electric lightr on board the torpedo boats, is in effect nothing more than a very trivial amusement. These lights are supposed to be manipulated in such a maner as to sweep the harbour mouth and bay, and search the creeks for the approach of imaginary hostile torpedo boats. As a matter of fact, these lights extremely seldom sweep the waters at all. They appear rather to be employed in searching for bats among the grim ruins which still stand totteringly along the shelving streets and roadways on the old city slopes. They light up into magnificent relief the domes and cupolas of the many modern Russian shrines ; they linger among the picturesque ruins of the old Temple of Thesis, which crowns the height overlooking the quarantine harbour, and startle from its crumbling recesses the roosting doves ; they glance along the wooded paths of the historic boulevard, where lovers' seats are plenty ; they whiten the grey face of the famous old flagstaff battery on the towering bluff opposite the Redan, and the slopes trending down from Cathcart's-hill ; they peeringly search through the skeleton walls of the old Marine barracks, and light up the sombre statue of Lazaroff, which stands in their front ; they catch the red-tiled roof of the guardian's cottage on the Malakoff, but they do not search for the enemy's torpedoes. This is all very pleasant in its spectacular effect, but a British admiral, I think, would say it was not business. The Russians, however, and more especially the naval notabilities and commanders, would be extremely unhappy if they might not combine a good deal of effect with the serious part of their work. Moreover, this is the height of the holiday season here, and these little exhibitions of Russia's naval contrivances flash impressively on a wondering crowd of toursits from the interior.

IS THE CONGO WORTH DEVELOPING?

THE Italian traveller Bove has lately joined in the unfavourable verdict upon the value and the future of the Congo State. In a letter dated from Lucunga, which the Roman paper *Rassegna* reprints, he says:—"The part of the country through which I have travelled has not altered the unfavourable opinion which I had formed of the Congo ; on the contrary, everything I have seen confirms me in the belief of the insignificant value of the district. When I remember the great stir which has been made with regard to the Congo basin, the conferences and transactions, the numerous vessels which have been sent out, the homage and congratulations which the King of Belgium has received ; when I think of the mean jealousies, the ill-will and the calumniations, I am inclined to believe that mankind has advanced very little in the real love of truth, and that even great statesmen often stumble in the dark. The journey from Matadi to Lucunga was a heavy piece of work : chains of mountains, steep hills, deep precipices, endles hollows, rivers full of rapids, and everywhere sandy deserts and underwood six or seven yards high, through which the way lay for hours and hours, as through a tunnel ; the whole body was whipped by the hard grass. The excitement became quite feverish to get out of this torture and breathe once more the free air. Here and there I came upon a tiny wood, and every two or three hours upon a village of four or five huts ; then grassy deserts again and hard rocks. All travellers unite in praising the Upper Congo State, its boundless forests, its wide water-veins and the fertility of its soil. Well, before long we shall see how far this is true. Manari appears to think as little of the Upper State as of the Lower, and I share his view that a great part of the Upper Congo district is covered with immense swamps. The slow current of the river, its width, the numerous slow tributaries, and the large lakes from which these tributaries spring, must, indeed, lead one to the belief that the Upper Congo district is an immense plain. And supposing even that the country on the Upper Congo were a paradise of fertility, what good would it be to our emigrants to go to a country where it is almost impossible for Europeans to work, and where they would have to pay half their earnings to doctors and chemists ? Nor do I see for the present any market for our commerce. I have repeatedly said that it would be far more useful to direct our attention to the coast of West Africa, to Sierra Leone, Liberia, and the Niger district, where traffic is on the increase, where there is a numerous and commercial population, and where shortly the produce of the Western Soudan will pass along the great highway of the Niger—which is, indeed, the river which is of greatest importance to Africa."

THE PERSIAN TRADE.

COTTON articles are the chief imports into Persia, and in these En land rules the market, but there is also some demand for Alsatian stuffs. Half-woollens and woollens such as plushes are likely to find buyers, also silk and semi-silk materials if they be cheap and bright-coloured. The gayest hued satins and silk plushes, silk pocket-handkerchiefs, and especially good underclothing for both sexes are sure of a brisk demand. Of late years the well-to-do Persian has shown a partiality for clean, tidy linen and socks. The middle-classes would be glad to be supplied with serviceable strong shoes, if made in such a fashion as easily to slip on and off ; this is an absolutely necessary condition, for no Persian ever enters a room without leaving his shoes at the entrance. It would be ill-bred to stain the carpet upon which the family sit with mud or dust from the street ; he therefore moves about the house in socks or barefooted. Germany has hitherto supplied steel wares. In this category safes ought in future to be counted, for the present custom in Persia of depositing valuables in boxes is a very insecure one. Weapons of all kinds, if of good quality, are eagerly sought after ; in the matter of swords and other cutting implements it would be requisite to imitate the national types ; in guns and pistols this is not so necessary. The revolvers perferred are of large calibre.

Among household objects stand prominent sewing-machines and Samovars ; the latter are without exception of Russian manufacture. Of late petroleum lamps from Germany have been introduced and have already made their way as far as Herat. The watches most in demand display florid cases and Oriental dial-plates ; those of Geneva stamp are not popular. Among the multifarious objects, too numerous for recital here, in common use, may be mentioned pocket compasses with an Arabic indication of the position of Mecca ; such an instrument every Persian must possess in his wanderings in order to know in what direction he should turn his face when performing his frequent devotions. A very considerable article of import is that of sugar-loaves ; they are a favourite form in which to make presents ; the quality of sugar is light and porous, and there is a good large concavity in the bottom of the leaf so that the size of the gift may be as imposing as possible.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 13.

ACCORDING to the London telegram of last evening, Bar Silver had moved up another ⅛d. per oz., bringing the price to 45d. Rupee Paper, both Four and Four-and-a-half per cent. had advanced ⅜ths, being quoted at 70 and 74, respectively. Sterling Loan was ⅛th higher at 101⅞. Consols were ⅛th lower at 100⅝; and French Rentes were ¼ down at 110⅞. In the London Produce markets, Linseed was reported firmer, Calcutta to arrive being quoted at 40s. 3d. Bombay Yellow Rapeseed, 75 per cent. to arrive was 31s. 3d. per quarter. Other items unchanged.

The Liverpool Cotton market was dull yesterday, with sales only 7,000 bales, of which, however, 1,200 bales were Surats; but as the latter were freely offered, it may well be that lower rates were accepted to induce business, although Spot prices for these as well as for Mid-Uplands are given as unaltered. Arrivals were quiet, and (for November-December and January-February there was no change in quotations; but for October-December rates were 1-64d. down; and they were 1-32d. lower for February-March.

At New York Spot rate was unchanged at 9 5-16; but Futures for February were three points lower, at 9·20. The receipts for the day at the U. S. Ports were 45,000 bales, against 48,000 bales for the corresponding day last year, 40,000 bales in 1884, and 32,000 bales in 1883.

COTTON is dull, and rates must be called generally rupee one lower than our yesterday's quotations. We hear of business to-day between Europeans at Rs. 180 for Good Khangaum, December delivery, but there is little or no inquiry, and the above is the only actual transaction reported. We quote :—

Bengals, Good, Rs. 157-8; Fully Good, Rs. 162-3; Fine, Rs. 172-3, January delivery.
Oomrawuttee do. 172-3 do.
Do. (staple) do. 178 do.
Khangaum.. do. 178-9 do.
Julgeum ... do. 175-6 do.
Broach ...... do. 207 March. do.
Dhollerah... do. 180-1 April. do.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—The market for Wheat is unchanged; prices are firmly maintained; but very little business is passing. Some ready lots of Delhi No. 1 have changed hands at Rs. 3-15-6; and Barley for this month's delivery at Rs. 3-2-0. Seeds are neglected.

The receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	1,583	bales.
Wheat	10,519	cwts.
Linseed	2,429	,,
Rapeseed	355	,,
Gingelly Seed	3,536	,,
Poppy Seed	343	,,
Ground Nuts	738	,,

FREIGHTS.—The Clan Drummond has been fixed for Antwerp at 18s. 9d., Oct.-Nov. shipment. The following may be taken as our quotations :—

Liverpool Ready ..... 20s. (Cotton)
London ,, ... 12s. 6d. to 15s.
Open Charter ,, ... 18s. 9d.
Dunkirk ,, ... 20s.
Antwerp ,, ... 20s.
Marseilles ,, ... 18s. 9d. to 20s.
Genoa ,, ... 28s. 9d. at 2s. Exchange.
Trieste&Venice ,, ... 25s. do.

EXCHANGE has advanced, for ready business, 1-32d. for Bank Bill; but has not varied for other Paper. In buying forward, however, the Banks, as was expected, have raised their rates to 1s. 5 7-16d. for three months' Sight Credits, January to April, and 1-16d. lower for later on. There have been no more Mercantile Bills offering, and no perceptibly greater demand for Bank drafts; we therefore close with a steady market, in anticipation of good rates for Council Drafts. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand .... 1s. 5 11-32d. per rupee
Do. Telegraphic .... 1s. 5 5-16d. ,,
Do. Three months' sight ..... 1s. 5 13-32d. ,,
Credits ,, ,, ... 1s. 5 17-32d. ,,
France ,, ,, ... 1·85. ,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Four per cent. has been rather weaker to-day, and the rate has declined 1-16th, say to 97⅞. Four-and-a-half per cent. is without change at 102⅞.

SHARES.—There have been rather more animation in this market to-day, and we have to note the following alterations, chiefly, as usual, in Mill shares. Soonderdas Mill shares have advanced Rs. 10, and are now worth Rs. 675; Lukhmidas Khimjee are Rs. 5 higher, at Rs. 830. On the other hand, Katao Mukunjee are down Rs. 30, at Rs 900; Ripon Rs. 7½, at Rs. 912½; and Queen Rs. 2½, at Rs. 605. The Bombay and Burmah shares have had another drop, say, of Rs 100, making the rate Rs. 2,600; and Third Issue have further declined Rs. 25, at Rs. 650.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	11 p.ct.	725
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	860
ank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	615
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	1	6 do.	125
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	40,000	$125	all	17½ do.	59
National Bank of India	37,320	250		5 pct.	114xd

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W Company	1,308	1,000	000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	500
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	Rs. 5	105
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	...	390
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,00	1,00	Rs. 25	675
Bellary S.&W.Co.,Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	520
Bo.CottonMf'gCo.,Ld.	600	500	500	..	425
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	900xd
Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	..	180
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	715
New issues	3,000	125	..	Rs. 125	17
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	700
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	Rs. 25	610
Cooria Mills	1,300	1,000	1,00	Rs. 75	660
City of Bombay Shares	595	1,00	1,000	Rs. 55	915
Dhurumsey S.&W.Co	3,000	2,000	2,000	..	13½
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,070xd.
Empress S. & W. Co.,	1,500	50	50	Rs. 25	700
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,00	..	655
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500	..	165
Hindustan Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	900
Hingunghat Mill Co.	700	5	55	37½	650
HydrabadSpinningCo	700	1,0	50	Rs. 2	880
Impl.Cotton Mills Co.	400	50	1,000	Rs 25	445
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	568	1,000	500	Rs. 70	1,370
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	1,00	Rs. 25	607½
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,340	500	500	,,14-5-7	400
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,300	1,000	50	Rs. 45	1,120
Khandeish	750	1,00	1,050	Rs. 30	965
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	900
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,500	1,000	100	Rs. 5	153
Madras United	500	1 000	1,00	Rs. 125	2,825
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,00	..	675
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,00	1,00	Rs. 50	1206
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	25	..	187½
Morarjee Gocuidas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,520
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	..	510½
NaigaumCotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	100	...	85
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000		500nl
New Great Eastern	1 500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	912½
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	570
People of India S. & W Company	..	250	250	..	187½
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,000	500	500	..	85
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	905
Ripon	641	1,000	1,00	Rs. 60	912½
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	...	1,290
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	Rs. 17½	500
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1.290
Soonderdas	650	1,000	1,000	..	675
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	410
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	...	247½
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	490
Western India S.&M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,00	Rs. 30	825
Luxmidas Khimji S. W. Co.	770		1,000	...	830

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	..	1,060
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	500
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	430
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 175	1,030
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 2	240
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500xd.
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	200	200	Rs. 1	160
Bombay Cotton Press.	0	125	125	Rs. 14	145
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 60	600
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	1	140
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	1,375
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 150	1,725
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	610
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	150	500	500	Rs. 25	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	400
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	207
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	..	105
Mofussil Co.	2,125	400	400	Rs. 55	405xd.
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 60	515
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..	120
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	440xd.
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 7.	600xd.
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,200
[illegible] Press Co.	200	500	500	25	5
Volkart Press Co	150	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	–	–	£100
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	–	£100	–	–	£100

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	70	910
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	..	1,060
Indian Fire Insurance Co	111	5,000		70	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance C	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,750

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown&Co Ld.	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	10 p.c.	185 / 140
Badham,Pile &Co.Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 18	14
Bapty Co., Ld.	825	200	165	Rs. 20	149
Barton & Co., Ld.	,000	00	100	10 2-3p.c	20
Do. New issue	500		37	1 2-3p.c	
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	6 p.c	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	15 p. ct.	620xd.
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	210
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	7 p.c.	110
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,600
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	45	650
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	6 p.ct.	101½
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	..	15
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	100	..	11
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	9½	103
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Re. 11	9
Kaisar-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	..	13¾
Kurrachee Ice Co.,Ld.	500	100	100		...
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26½	31
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	16 p.ct.	94
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	40	Rs. 43	1
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.ct	90
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	90
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½	116
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	...	
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	8 p. s.	55
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 19	302½
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	60	Rs. 18	100
Royal Flour Mills Co., Ld.	2,500	100	100	..	92
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100		55exd.
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Re.	7¼xd
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500		1,110
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 5	185xd
Western India Flour Mills	,000	125	100	12 c	127
M. M. Mody & Co	2,000	200	200		202

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship Regent, 1,289 tons, Captain G. M. Treadwell, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE brig Keerata Roodrin, 154 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 12 inst., from Carwar (Oct. 5) in ballast.

THE Clan Line steam-ship Clan Macgregor, 1,926 tons, Captain H. Palmer, will sail to-day for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Roumania, 2,237 tons, Captain J. Harris, will sail to-day for Liverpool, with a general cargo and Mr. Giejer and a nurse, and two distressed seamen.

THE ship Emterpe, 2,052 tons, Captain F. C. Branslow, arrived in harbonr yesterday from Cardiff (July 9) with a cargo of 3,228 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to P. and O. S. N. Co.

THE Asiatic S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Shahjehan, 1,036 tons, Captain J. L. Lefturch, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta (Sept. 20) via Coasts, with a general cargo and two deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Rothesay, 1,381 tons, Captain J. E Braithwaite, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Middlesborough (13th September) with a cargo of railway materials, and Mr. R. Mullar, as a passenger.

THE steam-ship Stella, 1,574 tons, Captain R. Partride, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Middlesborough (Sept. 10) with a cargo of railway materials, and Mr. Lazarus and Mr. R. Stein as passengers. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Cursetjee Eduljee.

THE steam-ship Mount Bay, 1,500 tons, Captain G. Spray, arrived in harbour on the 12th inst. from Mauritius (Sept. 28) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Mahomed, Mr. Shan, Mr. Bakoorsha, Mr. Fakeermahomed and five ladies, and 50 deck. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE steam-ship Chindwara, 1,487 tons, Captain S Jacob, arrived in harbour ysterday, from Calcutta (Sept. 21) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut. Lascelles, Mr. Ffinch, Mrs. Shore, two Misses Shore and three children, one medical subordinate, 73 time-expired men, Rl. Fus., 10 followers, and 17 European invalids of Rl. Fusiliers.

THE Anchor Line steam-ship Arabia, 2,314 tons, Captain J. Laird, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Glasgow (11th Sept.) via Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Miss Budden, Mr. and Mrs. Burn, Lt.-Col. and Mrs. Battiscombe, Mrs. Christie and three Misses Christie, Master Christie, Mr. Foote, Mr. and Mrs. Gillon and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs Horbury and child, Mr. J. M. Kerr, Mrs. Wilson and child, Captain Welshman, Mr. George Duff, Mr. Creswell, and Mr. Ridgeway.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

13TH OCTOBER.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S. S. Bengal	2524	W. B. Anderson	A	P. & O. Co.
,, Roumania	2207	J. Harris	B	Graham & Co.
,, Rohilla	..	......	C	....
,, Kt. of St. Patrick	1498	R. H. Jones	E	E., Bates & Co. K., Nixon & Co.
,, Bormida	1499	E. Pizzarello	F	F., Rubattino.
,, Rydall Hall.	1737	A. Buck	M	....
,, Brookfield	..	....	N	....
,, Abana	..	....	H J	
,, Clan Macgregor	1926	S. H. Palmer	K	F., Muir & Co.
,, Tiverton	..	....	Ibis	The Captain.
,, Cy. of Salop	1385	L. Rice	Q	B. I. S. N. Co.
,, St. Dunstan	..	......	O	R. Bomonji.
,, Altmore	1351	W. Stephen	P	J. Mackintosh.
,, Dunedin	1417	J. P. Crimings	G	....
,, St. Fillans	2007	E. D. FitzGerald	L	....

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
12	Keerata Roodrig..	Nacoda	Carwar, Oct. 5.
	Mount Bay (s)	Spray	Mauritius, Sept. 28.
13	Stella (s)	Partride	Middlesbro', Sept. 10
	Shahjehan (s)	Lefturch	Calcutta, Sept. 20.
	Euterpe	Branslow	Cardiff, July 9.
	Chindwara (s)	Jacob	Calcutta, Sept. 21.
	Arabia (s)	Laird	Glasgow, Sept. 11.
	Rothesay (s)	Braithwaite.	Middlesbro', Sept. 13
	Zuari (s)	Robertson	Grangemouth, Sep12

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Clan Macgregor, Palmer, for Liverpool.
,, Roumania, Harris, for Liverpool.
Ship Regent, Treadwell, for Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Arabia, for Liverpool, &c.
,, Rohilla, for China, &c.
,, Shahjehan, for Coasts and Calcutta.
,, Gwalior, for Trieste, &c.
,, Chindwara, for Coasts and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
8	C. Mackintosh (s)	McAllister	Liverpool, Aug. 29.
	Hispania (s)	Mare	Liverpool, Sept. 2.
	Bool lana (s)	Clark	Bombay, Sept. 6.
	Rajore	Lloyd	Liverpool, June 18.
	Four Winds	Ritchie	Liverpool, June 20.
	Futtul Currim	Nacoda	Muscat, Sept. 3.
9	Glenfinlas	Hynn	New York, June 7.
	Allumbagh	Gunning	....

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 8.—Steamer Medina. Ship Charger.
Oct. 9.—Steamers Peshwa and Tai Sang. Ships Dawpool, Combermere and Drumeltan. Barque Runnymede.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas,
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

SURGEON-BONE SETTER,
FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.
TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.
No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street.
(Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION
THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS,
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents in India for the
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE FABRIK
STUTTGART,
THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.
We would caution intending purchasers, not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.
See our illustrated price-list free by post.
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

PERFECT FITTING GLASSES.—MR. LAZARUS after testing the Sight, supplies Spectacles and Eye-Glasses *ONLY WHEN NECESSARY.*
For the convenience of residents of Bombay and suburbs, who are unable to visit me personally, I will attend at their own addresses, *WITHOUT ANY EXTRA CHARGES,* between 7 a.m., and 6 p.m., daily. Appointments must be made the day previous.
Mofussil Residents to get properly suited should obtain my new Sight Test. Price 2 annas.
N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST-OPTICIAN, BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. LORD DUFFERIN, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G. P.C.G.M.S.I., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.
No. 28, Meadow-street, BOMBAY. | No. 1, Mango Lane, CALCUTTA.

DESIRABLE and NECESSARY as it undoubtedly is to provide the relief required by a *hypermetropic* eye early in life, it is even more essential in *myopia*, because the latter is essentially a progressive defect, and the tension of convergence which the unaided eyes are obliged to exert, in order to maintain binocular vision at the distance demanded by the anomaly of refraction, accelerates that downward progress greatly. Without glasses the myopic child grows up deprived of a wide field of instructive observation, though in that respect his eyes do not themselves suffer; but what is of paramount importance in his case is to relieve the strain on the convergence, by making him always use suitable concave glasses for reading and writing, so that the work may be placed at a distance of at least twelve inches from the eyes. Myopia is generally hereditary so that myopic parents may for that reason suspect it in their children, and cannot do better than to take them to an oculist while they are young. We would offer the same advice on the first appearance of a disposition to squint, which will generally indicate the existence of hypermetropia.
MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES are as their name imports, the most scientifically designed and perfectly constructed of all.
Only the PUREST and HARDEST Brazilian pebble is used and being cut on Dr. MENIST'S approved principle, at right angles to the axis of the crystal, the lenses are entirely free from prismatic fraction, while in the frames of the very best materials and the most perfect finish, special modifications in form have been made, to meet the various defects of vision they are designed to correct, suggested by and resulting from, his wide practical experience in the subject. The extra cost will be found to be more than fully compensated by the satisfaction and benefit which will be derived from their use.
First Class Certificate and Silver Medal, the Highest Award for Excellence, Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84.
MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PEBBLES *versus* GLASS.
DR. JULER in his "Ophthalmic Science and Practice," page 377, says:—"Patients often ask whether they should get 'pebbles' or glass. There is not much practical advantage in the former and they are much more expensive, they are lighter and cooler, and may therefore be ordered when the glasses are of inconvenient weight. In most pebbles, however, the crystal is cut in the wrong direction, and although there may be no flaw visible to the naked eye, such lenses are inferior to glass."
By "such" lenses Dr. Juler plainly means "pebbles cut in the wrong direction." Of well cut pebbles he says *they are lighter and cooler* than glass; he might have added *and less liable to scratches.* If there is not much practical advantage in having "spectacles lighter, cooler, and less liable to scratches" it is hard to tell the meaning of the words "practical advantage."
For perfect Pebble Spectacles apply to
LAWRENCE & MAYO,
Ophthalmic Opticians, Opticians to the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India,
Old Bond St., LONDON. | & 4 Hare St., CALCUTTA. | Rampart Row, BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED THE FIRST SHIPMENT OF
THE CONVERTIBLE BEDSTEAD
IT may be used with or without MOSQUITO RODS, and is a special Boon to people living up-country, where a Punkah, during the Hot Season is a necessity.
Best quality and finish.
SOLE SUPORTERS—JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

KENNEDY—October 7, at Tundla, the wife of Rev F Kennedy, of a son.

MACBEAN—October 5, at All Palumpur, Kangra Valley, the wife of Duncan MacBean, of the Blachnacuddin Tea Estate, of a daughter.

STAINES—October 11, at Allahabad, the wife of Lieut. James Staines, D A C, Transport Department, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

DADABHAI—MANEKJEE—October 7, at Lahore, Pestonjee Dadabhaie, Pleader, aged 28 years, to Dosseebai, aged 21 years, daughter of Rustomjee Manekjee, late merchant of Dera Ismail Khan.

DEATHS.

ADOLPHUS—October 3, at Dalhousie, Otto Montagu Adolphus, Schoolmaster, Royal Artillery, Lahore Division, son of the Rev Otto Adolphus, M A, late Professor, King's College, London.

ANELLI—October 8, Mr C W Anelli, aged 23 years.

BUCKLEY—October 4, at Cuttack, Rev John Buckley, D D, Orissa Baptist Mission.

CLARKE—October 7, in the train at the Meerut Cantonment Station, James Clarke, Deputy Magistrate, aged 54 years and 11 months.

McKENNIE—October 2, at Bankipur, the infant son of Mr R C McKennie.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1886.

THE outspokenness with which the Russian Press is now urging the occupation of Bulgaria by Russia confirms the inference which has been drawn from the events of the past few days, that we are within measurable distance of an intervention more effective than anything that even General Kaulbars' audacity has compassed. That Russia would have recourse to an occupation of the country, if she found it necessary to the accomplishment of her purposes, has now become one of the easiest of assumptions in connection with the situation. Doubtless she would avoid it if she could do so without detriment to her main purpose. If the Bulgarian nation had a few weeks ago echoed the humble confession of Prince Alexander a military intervention would have been superfluous. The Grand Assembly which is to meet next week would then presumably have elected an Oldenburg Prince or some other faithful servant of the Czar, the *status quo ante* would have been restored, and Russia would have recovered the influence which she exercised in the Principality before the Bulgarians and Prince Alexander showed the Czar how well they could get on without help from beyond the Danube. But it is every day becoming more evident that Russia must either accept humiliation at the hands of the Bulgarians, or must impose upon them the humiliation of an occupation of their territory. Every attempt that she has made to win back the predominating influence in the country to which she has always laid claim has failed. The Czar's treatment of Prince Alexander has had no other result than to make him a greater popular hero than he was on the day that he rode over the victorious field of Slivitzna. The Russian party in Bulgaria, who held their heads high for the twenty-four hours that succeeded the Prince's abduction, have since scarcely had the courage to show themselves. The Czar's Envoy has been shouted down in a popular assembly, and the Regents have categorically rejected the more audacious of his demands, adding the perhaps greater affront of by implication threatening him with expulsion from Bulgarian territory. The elections to the Grand Assembly have been held in spite of the Czar's demand that they should be postponed, and despite the unconcealed attempts of the Russian Consular Agents to control them, they have resulted in such an overwhelming triumph of the National candidates that when the Assembly meets next week for the election of a Prince, the most likely thing will be the re-election by acclamation of Prince Alexander. The Czar has hectored the Prince of Bulgaria into abdication; but apart from that his intervention in the country has been an unbroken course of failure. The point at which military occupation will be inevitable will be the point at which Russian *amour propre* will no longer bear the humiliation of continuous defeat. Seeing that the chief purpose of Russian policy in the last two months has been to avenge the defeat inflicted upon it last year, when Prince Alexander first helped himself and then mortally offended the Czar by choosing England for his guide and patron, Russia cannot afford to tolerate for much longer such a resistance as that which the Bulgarians are offering to her attempts to recover her old influence in the country.

This view of the matter admittedly takes no account of its ethical elements. These have been done full justice to wherever the question has been discussed, and the fullest exposition of them would not carry us beyond the conclusion that Russia's dealings with Bulgaria for the past year have been unscrupulous, cynical, and lawlesss. Looking simply to the probabilities of the situation, as they result from the motives of Russian policy and the check which those motives have met with in Bulgaria, it is difficult to see how Russia, except by an impossible abandonment of her former pretensions, can avoid a military intervention. A point will be reached in a few days at which she will find it necessary to decide for herself whether she or the Bulgarian democracy is to surrender, and there can be no doubt as to what her answer will be. The Bulgarians will have the choice between an occupation of their country and a surrender of their constitutional rights to the Czar; and they will doubtless see, as Prince Alexander saw, that in such an unequal struggle as this is the weaker must abdicate. He has had to precede them on the path of humiliation, and sooner or later they must follow. For there is little in such indications as have reached us of the tendencies of continental polity to warrant the belief that the situation will be seriously modified by the intervention of third parties. The Hungarian Premier has enunciated some general principles of policy which Austria must follow in the Balkan Peninsula; the Austrian Ambassador has remonstrated at St. Petersburg against General Kaulbars' proceedings; and Lord Randolph Churchill, after making a "Ditto to Herr Tisza" speech at Dartford, has gone to see the picture galleries at Dresden, and such statesmen as he can find in Vienna. Despite all this Russia goes on in her own path. Austrian protests against General Kaulbars' illegalities did not prevent the Russian Consul-General at Sofia from inciting a mob to obstruct the elections, a little piece of extra-consular duty in which he appears to have been imitated by his colleagues in more than one Bulgarian city. The Dartford speech, the Buda Pesth speech, the polite remonstrance at St. Petersburg, are all incidents interesting enough in their way, but lacking in the one important particular that they do not seem to have changed the course or the methods of Russian policy by one hair's breadth. The international aspect of the question therefore is not perceptibly different from what it was three weeks ago, before Herr Tisza and Lord Randolph Churchill had spoken.

For this reason there is no need to discount the very remarkable declaration of German policy which was made in the *North German Gazette* during the week before the last mail left. The article reaffirms the indifference of Germany to Russian intervention in Bulgaria, which, after all, seemed aimed at the accomplishment of no new purpose, but simply at the restoration of the order of things that existed before Prince Alexander took the bit between his teeth last year. In this Prince Bismarck sees nothing inimical to the interests of Germany. It is true that the argument is based upon the tacit assumption that there is no Russian occupation of Bulgaria. But we need not make much of that fact. No serious forecast of the issues that Prince Bismarck could have made would exclude the strong probability that from moral intervention, Russia would proceed to physical, and that condition essentially different from those established by the Treaty of Berlin might soon be introduced into the country. The article, indeed, reads like a declaration of non-intervention *à outrance*. And it points to non-intervention not for its own sake alone but for prudence sake. "Were a rupture to occur," it is said, "there can be no doubt that the chassepots, as they say in France, would then go off on their own accord. We are not unscrupulous enough to urge the German nation into a war of this kind without any good and material reason for it, and merely to gratify a French-like hankering after prestige. An alliance between France and Russia does not exist, is not probable, and is not necessary in order to dispose France to attack Germany as soon as the latter has another foeman worthy of her steel." This is not the first time that Prince Bismarck has frankly acknowledged the awkwardness of the situation of Germany, with France on her rear and Russia on her front, and the acknowledgment is a much stronger justification for Germany's inactivity in the Balkans than the plea of a simple absence of interest. Since this article appeared in Berlin the French factor in the problem has become increasingly important, and old anxieties as to the result of the increasing armaments of France have found new expression. There may be nothing more serious in the episode than there has been on at least two previous occasions since 1870, when the haste of the French to arm themselves has threatened a new war between France and Germany. But Germany, who never minimises the significance of what her neighbours are doing, will find in the activity of the French arsenals a new warrant for not looking too intently towards the Danube. Russia, of course, will make the most of the opportunity which Germany's watchfulness in another direction gives her. And who will restrain her?

M. PAUL BERT, the eminent man of science whom the French Republic has sent to look after its interests in Anam and Tonquin, told his countrymen before he went out of the wonderful conquests that science would be made to effect for France in the Indo-Chinese Peninsula. He seems to be doing his best to be as good as his word. He has already given the Tonkinese and Anamese the benefit of an educational system and of an Academy. The latter is as heroic an attempt to plant a Western tree in an Eastern soil as has yet been made by a colonizing nation. "L'Academie Tonkinoise" is to be so far a copy of the French Academy that it, too, will have its Immortals numbering forty, and its mission will certainly not be less august. In the preamble of the decree which constitutes it, M. Bert declares that his purpose in creating the Academy is "to revive in a country long agitated a taste for sciences and letters, and to conserve for the Tonkinese nation the vestiges of its glorious past, as well as to re-unite the scattered witnesses of its ancient splendour." Accordingly, the Academy will watch over the conservation of such historic monuments as the victorious troops of the Republic have left intact; to teach the Tonkinese modern science and the ways of modern civilization by means of translations of European books; to translate into French the annals of the Tonkinese dynasties; and to form libraries in the principal cities. If the Bac-ki-han-law-view —for such is its awful name in the language of the country—is able to accomplish this programme, M. Paul Bert will not have gone to Tonkin for nothing; for if an Academy can flourish on Tonkinese soil, the world will think that there may be something after all in the boasts that the Resident uttered before leaving France of the conquests that awaited French civilization in the East. And, after all, M. Bert was worse employed in France than he will be in trying to put forty Tonkinese Immortals upon Academic benches. It is better to build Academies, even on the strangest sites in the East, than to pull down churches in the West, and M. Bert's quondam clerical antagonists will be thankful to find that he is so harmlessly engaged. He has a primary educational policy, too, from which he expects to derive considerable political advantage. The object of the French administrators, he declares in one of his circulars, is to rapidly establish direct relations with the people, by spreading among them the use of the French language as well as the knowledge of French manners and sciences. It is a lofty ideal which the pugnacious *savant* has set before himself, and if originality and cleverness had not already been the ruin of so many superior men who have been entrusted with the functions of Colonial government, we might expect great things of Mr. Bert's administration.

WE publish in another column a memorial which the Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Western India have addressed to the Supreme Government praying for, amongst other things, the removal of the disabilities to which it is contended the statutory native of India is still practically subjected in the distribution of appointments in the public service. The answer which the memorialists will receive will doubtless be that the whole question of appointments to the public service has been referred to a Commission, that express provision has been made for the representation of the Eurasian and domiciled European community upon it, and that it is to that body that the complaints set forth in the memorial may most suitably be addressed. With such a reply the memorialists would have no right to find fault, especially as it would give them an opportunity of setting out in greater strength than they have done in the memorial the really substantial parts of their case. They deal, for instance, in a very general way with the educational difficulties under which their community suffers, and they are not likely to get much in answer to their request that "it may be notified to local Administrations that Eurasians and Indian-born Europeans possessing the necessary qualifications, may be as freely admitted as other natives of India to appointments in the Uncovenanted Service." Neither the Supreme nor the local Governments are likely to admit that admission to the public service is less free to statutory natives "possessing the necessary qualifications" than it is to other natives of India. The real grievance is that the community, through poverty, find it more difficult than other communities do to attain the necessary qualifications. This is a point to which the attention of the Commission will need to be directed in as specific a way as may be.

WE announced some weeks since that the Committee appointed in April to select a new site for the European General Hospital had recommended the ground formerly occupied by the lately demolished Fort George. The Government have approved of the Committee's recommendation, and have instructed Mr. Murzban, the Executive Engineer, Presidency, to prepare plans and estimates for a new hospital. The building will be of the plainest design, and the cost is to be limited to ten lakhs of rupees.

THE BOMBAY POLO TOURNAMENT.

THE defeat of the Bombay Gymkhana, who so successfully wrested the Cup last year from its previous holders, the Central India Horse, leaves the conclusion of this year's tournament an open question, the decision of which will be awaited with the keenest anxiety. Every credit must be given to the A.-D.-C.'s, whose decisive victory of five goals to one over the Bombay veterans came as a complete surprise to the hundreds whom local patriotism had caused to gather so thickly round the ground. Those who have witnessed the play of the winning team on their own ground at Poona, and who have followed the results in the recent tournament at the Deccan capital, would have been more prepared for the brilliant display made by the aides-de-camp to their Excellencies the Governor and the Commander-in-Chief, but even their warmest partisans could scarcely have hoped for the complete success which yesterday waited on their colours. It will be remembered that although the A.-D.-C.'s were admittedly the most formidable team in the Poona tournament, they eventually suffered defeat at the hands of the Poona Horse by no less than four goals to love. This result, as we pointed out at the time, was reasonably attributed to some extent at least to the fact that their ponies had not recovered from the encounter with the Nagar representatives two days earlier, whereas the Poona Horse had had a four days' interval for rest. The A.-D.-C.'s team in the tournament a month ago included Captains Phayre, Russell, Hamilton and Lowndes, Mr. Hanwell, who now takes the place of the last mentioned officer, then appearing in the ranks of the Ahmednagar representatives. From the opening of the game yesterday the game was fast and furious, and towards the latter portion of the match, the Bombay players made such desperate efforts to reverse the luck of the preceding rounds that the pace was terrific, their opponents fully responding to the intensified excitement which the home players imparted to their exertions. The Bombay men were certainly not playing under an auspicious star, more than one piece of adverse luck was meted out to them in the course of the play, none perhaps harder than the succession of hair's breadth "shaves" by which a series of fine hits in the fourth round were rendered of no account, and the two nasty "pips" which fell to Mr. Savile's lot during the progress of the match. But all things conceded, victory remained with the A.-D.-C.'s, mainly because they played the rigour of the game, with full obedience to its unwritten rules, and in perfect accord with their captain and each other. Their leader it must have been to them a delight to back up on every occasion, for Captain Phayre's play was the source of unfailing admiration. He never permitted a ball to pass, and his powerful drives over the turf and through the air, his hard riding, and his daring manœuvring made up a splended exhibition. Captain Hanwell was ever in the thick of the fray, his wonderful activity enabled him always to turn up at a timely moment, and he hit in cleanly fashion and with great force. The presence of Captains Hamilton and Russell, both admirably mounted and excellent players, also renders the team one which will certainly give a good account of itself in the final contest. Chagrined as they naturally were at the unexpected defeat of their own representatives, the Bombay people testified to the personal popularity of the A.-D.-C.'s by cheering them heartily for their achievement. The Gymkhana players did not work nearly so well together as on the previous Saturday, and were so flurried at critical periods of the game, that they missed several easy opportunities. Captain Capel-Cure and Captain Masters umpired during the game. The sides were :—

A.-D.-C.'s, POONA.	BOMBAY GYMKHANA.
(*Colors*: Dark Blue.)	(*Colors*: Black and Yellow.)
Capt. Phayre (Capt.)	Mr. A. Arthur (Capt.)
,, Hamilton.	,, C. Gray.
,, Russell.	,, H. E. Pease.
,, Hanwell.	,, P. B. Savile.

FIRST ROUND.

Within forty-five seconds of the opening of the ball the first goal fell to the A.-D.-C.'s. Captain Hamilton got on the ball, when Captain Russell and Mr. Savile had gone through the usual preliminaries, and straight it went for the Bombay goal opposite the Elphinstone School. A scrimmage short and sharp, and Captain Hanwell came away clear and had an uninterrupted shot, which was a foregone conclusion. This smart opening awakened the Bombay partizans to the character of the team their champions had to meet, a quartette evidently not disposed to let the grass grow under their ponies' feet. The Bombay players at once recognised the metal of their opponents, and, on the resumption of play, Messrs. Gray and Savile carried the attack into the enemy's country, where Captain Phayre brought it round in beautiful style from one side of the ground to the other. Captain Hanwell caught up the ball as it was thrown out, and Captain Russell, by riding off, got him a clear field. Mr. Pease snatching away the ball took it to the verge of the Bori Bunder boundary. Again the A.-D.-C. captain, playing as prettily as could be wished, delivered his goal, with two mighty cracks, in a style that would have delighted advocates of ambidextrous education. The ball went out of play against the timekeepers. Mr. Arthur next showed fine form, but Captain Hanwell brought back the ball towards the Gymkhana goal defended by the Bombay men. In the course of a scrimmage Mr. Savile met with a nasty fall, his pony going down like a stone and refusing to be roused. The rider came in contact with the turf with his left leg underneath; extricating himself, he left his pony as if it were lifeless, and hurried away for a fresh mount. In the meantime Mr. Arthur had taken up the struggle into the dark blue quarters, and when their dismounted comrade returned, it was out of play at the Bori Bunder side. The A.-D.-C.'s had a run as it was thrown in, and, when the bell announced the termination of the round, the bamboo was left against the Bombay goal.

A.-D.-C.'s, 1; Bombay, 0. Time—8 minutes.

SECOND ROUND.

Thanks to Captain Hanwell's smartness on the ball, and Captain Phayre's dashing charges, the Bombay men were again pressed home. Mr. Arthur just delivered his goal in the nick of time from one of Captain Hanwell's shots only thirty yards away from the posts, and got the ball along the lower side of the maidan. Here Captain Phayre met and returned it, and Captain Hanwell dispossessing Mr. Pease, scored the second point against the civilians. Again came the crossing of the sticks, when Captain Phayre neatly stopped Mr. Savile, who was first away. In his turn, the Poona captain was overthrown by some skilful tactics on the part of Mr. Arthur, who had a fast run towards goal, but missed the mark. Captain Phayre's first hit after the interruption was a smack as far as the telegraph board, where Mr. Pease, and Captains Hamilton and Hanwell fought for possession on the very demarcation line. The ball was left on the trench, until Captain Hanwell removed all doubt as to whether it was in play or not, by smacking it across the turf. Mr. Pease passed it on to Mr. Arthur, whose try for goal was ineffective.

A.-D.-C.'s, 2; Bombay, 0. Time—16mins.

THIRD ROUND.

The fast play continuing, this was as merry an encounter as the most ardent sportsman could desire. From their gaol at the Pavilion end, Captain Phayre sent the ball flying into play. Mr. Gray by some hard luck failed to avail himself of a chance for goal, and the fight drifted into the centre of the arena. Again Mr. Gray placed the ball neatly in front of the goal and a desperate fight ensued between the teams. A goal seemed unavoidable, but after a prolonged scrimmage, Captain Phayre rescued the ball, to have for the second time to meet a drive from Mr. Gray, to whom Mr. Pease had forwarded it from the centre. This time the ball was kicked over the crease by the goal-keeper's pony, and Captain Phayre slipped out with the ball to the Esplanade side. Here it went out of touch, and the Poona captain when the ball was thrown in stopped its course by thrusting his pony broadside on, and raced for the Bombay goal. From the front of the posts, Mr. Gray returned with in equally rapid time, his play evoking cries of "Well done," from the onlookers. Captain Russell got a clean run for some distance, when he left the ball behind. It was driven to the A.-D.-C. ground, where Mr. Pease, when a score of yards away from the crease, hit a side short and notched a win for Bombay.

A.-D.-C.'s, 2; Bombay, 1. Time—24mins. 50secs.

FOURTH ROUND.

The A.-D.-C.'s now went to the Money School goal, where the ball soon made its appearance. The goal-keeper lifted it high over the heads of the opposing players, and when it was returned saved his goal a second time by interposing his pony. Avoiding the enemy's onslaught, the A.-D.-C. captain carried the ball into the middle of the maidan and had a high shot for goal. It was brought out towards the side, but Captain Hanwell put it into position once more, when Mr. Arthur sent the ball flying towards the Poona end. A fine run by Captain Russell and Captain Hanwell, opposite the Bombay Club tent, drove the ball among the crowd. Starting anew with a hit from the off side, Mr. Pease concluded a run with a shot at goal which almost shaved the post. The ball was taken into the corner and hit off, and a second try fell to Mr. Pease, the issue being this time so doubtful that every eye was directed towards the gaol referee, but his flag was not waved. Before the conclusion of this exciting round had been arrived, Mr. Pease for the third time in succession had endangered the Poona goal.

A.-D.-C's, 2; Bombay, 1. Time—24mins. 50secs.

FIFTH ROUND.

The position of affairs was not relished by the Poona gaol-keeper, and with a grand rush, he now got the ball clear away. With all four of his opponents in his rear, he tried a distant shot, and though the gaol posts were a hundred yards away, they were missed by a few feet. From goal to goal Messrs. Gray and Pease now took the ball, but back it came all the way, and Captain Russell this time put the third point to the account of the A.-D.-C.'s A clean drive by Captain Hanwell after the crossing of sticks, enabled his leader to try once more for gaol, Mr. Savile's pony was, however, in the way. Mr. Arthur picking up the ball, the rival captain raced by his side for two hundred yards, before succeeding in changing its direction. From the Bori Bunder side Captain Russell crossed in charge of the ball to the reserved enclosure. Captain Hanwell by a dubious hit in the wrong direction, got the ball to himself and wound up a capital run with a well hit goal.

A.-D.-C.'s, 4; Bombay, 1. Time—41mins. 25secs.

SIXTH ROUND.

A little more than six and-a-half minutes remained for the last round, but the pace was as fast as if the game had only been begun. The Bombay team with four goals to a single registered against them, strove with furious energy to increase their score. Again and again Messrs. Gray and Pease drove the ball straight for the A.-D.-C.'s goal, Captain Phayre never failed to meet it. In one of these charges, and not far from the Money School goal, which the Poona men occupied, Mr. Savile had another spill, this time coming down more heavily than before. Nothing daunted, he remounted without stirrups, and with his long bridle trailing along the ground went into the thick of the fi[illegible]ght, until his pony stepping upon the reins tore them away. He was soon given an opportunity [illegible] change the animal, for Captain Hamilton hit a [illegible] goal after a splendid race with its guardian. Scar[illegible]ely had Mr. Savile rejoined his comrades, when C[illegible]aptain Phayre obtained a fresh try. Captain R[illegible]ssell a few moments later was afforded ano[illegible]her chance, and a third presented itself as the b[illegible] the play. The captains of [illegible] rung and stopped exciting tussle when C[illegible] the two teams had an the ball by a back-hand[illegible]ptain Russell passed on was enjoying a run [illegible]er to Captain Hanwell, who the last minute [illegible] or the goal straight ahead as [illegible]red..

A.-D.-C.'s, 5 [illegible], Bombay, 1. Time—48mins.

To-night t[illegible] Poona Horse, who defeated the 61st Regiment [illegible] on Monday, will play the Central India Horse, w[illegible]o in their turn obtained a victory over The [illegible]izam's Palace team the following evening. [illegible] teams are :—

POONA HORSE.	CENTRAL INDIA HORSE.
Dr. Stewart (capt.)	Major Neill (capt.)
Capt. Thomas.	Capt. Masters.
Mr. Forbes.	Mr. Daly.
Mr. Ducat.	Cotgrave.

The winners will meet the A.-D.-C.'s in the final tie on Saturday evening.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

SINGLE RACQUETS TOURNAMENT.

Capt. Capel-Cure beat Mr. Cotgrave (15-10, 15-10).

The following is the result of the drawing of the second ties to be played to-day at 5 p.m. :—

Capt. Capel-Cure	*vs.*	Mr. Tucker.
Mr. Gell	*vs.*	Capt. Salmon.

TELEGRAMS.

THE GARSTIN DACOITY CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Oct. 13.

This case was resumed to-day. The complainant was re-called and questioned as to his alleged intimacy with Mr. Croie.

Mr. Shephard then addressed the Court on behalf of the accused, asking the Magistrate to dismiss the case on the evidence of the prosecution, on the ground that, assuming for a moment that a *prima facie* offence had been made out, it had been shown by the evidence of the prosecution that it was privileged under section 9 of the Code. He concluded a long address by quoting numerous English authorities on the question of privilege.

Mr. Norton replied at considerable length, rebutting some of Mr. Shephard's arguments. He had not concluded when the Court adjourned till to-morrow.

THE HON. MR. SULLIVAN.

The Hon. Mr. Sullivan goes home by this week's mail steamer on three months' leave. He will probably retire at the end of the leave. This promotes Mr. Master to Mr. Sullivan's place, Mr. Webster to Mr. Master's post, and Mr. Stokes to Mr. Webster's place as Chief Secretary.

THE CENTRAL RIFLE MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 13.

To-day was fine, but at 5-45 p.m. the rain came down, and further firing was stopped. The Dublin Fusiliers won the Wanowrie Cup with 338 points. Corpl. Clabby, of the Bombay Volunteers, in the Rifle Gathering, won the Bronze Medal, and Private Shoegovind Sing, 13th N.I., the Western India Silver Medal.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE IRISH QUESTION.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

The basis of a scheme for the government of Ireland by the formation of four National Councils, to represent each Province of Ireland, is not credited. The information first appeared in the columns of the *Daily News*.

THE BULGARIAN QUESTION.

MOSCOW, Oct. 12.

The *Moscow Viedomosti* urges the occupation of Bulgaria by Russia, and adds that the will of Russia remains free, and that there is no need to listen to the wishes of Foreign Powers.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, Oct. 13.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Hydaspes, with the English mails of the 1st instant, left here for Bombay at 2 a.m. to-day; and the same Company s. s. Chusan bound for Colombo and Calcutta at 1 p.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 12.

The Anchor Line steamer Belgravia left here for Bombay yesterday evening.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Huzara arrived here this afternoon.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Loodiana arrived here yesterday afternoon.

LISBON, Oct. 12.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Waroonga, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

ADEN, Oct. 12.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s.s. Berenice, which left Bombay for Trieste on the evening of the 4th inst., arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, Oct. 13.

H. M. S. Alacrity sailed for Hongkong yesterday.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed dull. Surats freely offered.

Good Fair Dhollera		3 15-16
The Manchester market has been quiet.		
4 per cent.	Rupee Paper	70
4½ „	„	74
3 per cent.	Consols for Account	100⅞
3½ „	Sterling Loan	101⅛
4½ „	French Rentes	110¼
Bar Silver		45

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(OCTOBER 13.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoy, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
Moulmein route to Siam right.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, Oct. 12.

10 p.m.	80·1

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 13.

6 a.m.	76·4
10 a.m.	82·9
2 p.m.	85·1
4 p.m.	83·6

A MARINE COURT OF ENQUIRY will assemble this morning at the Fort Police Court, under the presidency of Mr. Webb, to investigate the circumstances attending the accident to the s.s. Dunedin, Captain J. P. Cumming, in the Prince's Dock on the 8th inst. Mr. Webb will be assisted by Captain M. Bean, I.M., Assistant Port Officer, Bombay, Lieutenant E. Fleet, R.N., of H. M. S. Briton, and Capt A. Burgess, Commander of the s.s. Peveril.

AT its meeting yesterday, on the motion of Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, C. S. I., the Corporation approved of the erection of a fountain to the memory of the late General Sir George Le-Grand Jacob, at the cost of the friends of the deceased officer, on the site approved by Colonel Jacob at the junction of the Clerk, Haines, Arthur and Ripon Roads. The deceased General was for many years, including the period of the Mutiny, Political Agent in the Southern Mahratta Country; and the respect, esteem, and affection in which he was held by, and the influence he exercised over, the people in those parts, saved the Government much anxiety and trouble. Mr. Dosabhoy said he had the honour of a personal acquaintance with the deceased officer, every word uttered, and every sentiment expressed by whom, breathed sympathy for India and the welfare of its people.

THE Chinchli Agricultural Horse and Cattle Show of 1887 will be held in February, commencing on the 9th. Judging from the prospectus, which has just been issued, the show will be as comprehensive and as complete as any of its predecessors. Mr. M. N. Shirgaonkar, of Kolhapore, is the honorary secretary.

THE *Pioneer*, in discussing the probabilities of Sir Lepel Griffin being appointed to the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Punjab, mentions a fact which is not generally known. It appears that last year Sir Lepel was elected by Lord Salisbury as Special Envoy to Pekin, to discuss certain international questions connected with the Burma frontier; but just then the Government went out and the proposal fell through.

IN his review of the Trade of India, which was recently published, Mr. O'Conor quotes statistics to prove the fallaciousness of the theory that the heavy fall which has taken place in the price of Indian tea in the past few years is due to an actual overstocking of the English market with that commodity. In the ten years, 1876-85, the imports of tea have increased by only 14½ per cent., or less than 1½ per cent. annually, an increase which is just about equal to the increase in population, and, during the last two years, instead of an increase there has been a continuous decline in the imports. If low prices stimulated consumption there should in fact have been a very much larger demand for tea in England; as it was, the reports of tea-brokers state that last year the consumption exceeded the supply. In any case it is quite impossible to say that for an article of such universal consumption as tea is in the United Kingdom, an average increase of imports of less than 1½ per cent. yearly means an over-supply to a population which increases at quite the same rate.

IN Madras, the Finance Committee seems to have found occasion to use the shears very freely. According to the *Madras Times*, they recommend the abolition of the Auxiliary Medical School at Royapurum, being of opinion that the Madras Medical College is able to carry on the work of medical education in the Presidency without extraneous aid. As regards the Presidency Magistrates, of whom there are four on salaries of Rs. 1,200, Rs. 1,000, and Rs. 800 (two), respectively, they recommend that only the chief magistrate should be retained on his present salary, and that he should have two deputies on an average salary of Rs. 300 each. It is understood, however, that the local Government are holding out for a second magistrate on Rs. 800. The Small Cause Court has been spared, the Committee being satisfied from the statistics furnished to them, that the four judges have plenty of work to keep them fully employed. It is rumoured, but nothing definite has yet transpired, that the Committee are in favour of having moonshees instead of the present staff of civilian translators in the High Court. The amalgamation of the duties of Surgeon-General and Sanitary Commissioner under one officer is recommended. The amalgamation of the duties of the Commissioner of the Police and of the President of the Municipality is also proposed. The Government is understood to be quite willing to dispense with the Coroner, letting the duties be performed by the police, as is done in the Mofussil and already in some areas of Madras Town. It is also understood that on the recommendation of the Finance Committee, the local Government will fill every alternate vacancy in the assistant superintendent grades, Revenue Survey, with a native, whose emoluments will be two-thirds of the present salary. The Committee also fail to see the necessity for every collector, head assistant, sub-collector, &c., being provided with a special medical subordinate when on tour. The Committee, it is said, do not support the proposal to abolish the Madras Gunpowder Factory, and will probably propose the transfer of the Clothing Agency from Bombay, if not from Bengal also, to Madras, as they find that work is done much more cheaply in the Southern Presidency.

THE financial affairs of the Cochin State seem to be in a flourishing condition. According to the Dewan's report for 1884-85, the revenue was Rs. 16,28,381, showing an increase of nearly a lakh over the previous year. This enabled a larger sum to be expended than had been proposed in the Budget on Education, Police, and Public Works, as well as to invest a sum of one lakh in Government Securities, and to carry a balance of Rs. 5,78,950 to the credit of the current year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 15,23,493, as against Rs. 14,33,285 in the previous year.

THE amount expended in the Public Works Department in Lower Burma during the year 1885-86, was Rs. 24,13,310. On imperial works the total expenditure was Rs. 4,76,719. On civil buildings, the amount expended was Rs. 2,82,975. On communications by land the sum spent was Rs. 6,87,085, and on water communications Rs. 1,69,546. On agricultural embankments, a sum of Rs. 1,70,540 was spent, and the charges for miscellaneous improvements were Rs. 83,480. The cost of the establishment was Rs. 6,22,099, which gives a percentage of 25·78 on the gross expenditure.

SOME official correspondence is published regarding the recent floods at Mandalay. A letter from the Officiating Deputy Commissioner at Mandalay states that, on the 16th August, it was reported that a leak had occurred at the Northern Bund, two miles from the town, and a telegram was at once sent to warn the people during that night and next day. Boats were employed to rescue people, and patrols were sent out to prevent lawlessness. Between the 17th and 27th August, 3,168 persons were assisted with rice and food, while only twelve dead bodies were found, and this is believed to be a nearly accurate return by the Deputy Commissioner, who visited every village between the North Bund and the town. No dead cattle were found. The loss to the poorer inhabitants was small, but merchants with stores and granaries were heavy losers. The Rev. J. A. Colbeck, who went about in a boat searching for distressed people, estimated the loss of life at ten or twelve and certainly under twenty-five. The embankment is said to have been built to protect the town against English troops, and was altogether too weak to resist such a flood.

THE appointment of an epigraphist for the Southern Presidency has given an opportunity to the Lahore paper for writing an amusing squib regarding the "Madras Scandals," the humour of which no doubt will be appreciated by others as well as the new epigraphist. Says the Lahore paper:—

"The gentleman selected is an able scholar; and ought to be able to decipher some hitherto unintelligible inscriptions in that Presidency, dating apparently from some Roman invasion of Southern India. On the carved base, for instance, of a monstrous effigy of a curious quadruped with drooping head and flowing tail, the words "Equus superannuatus a muliere emptus aptus processionibus fit—H. S. T." have long puzzled commentators. Again, a colossal group of some dimly-seen divinity, with two mortals of different stature below; the smaller of whom, labelled "Publicanus," the god pats on the back with one hand and at the same time kicks with its foot, while he frowns with apparent severity on the taller mortal inscribed "Membrum Ligni Fiscalis." Those, however, who get round behind the groups, can see that the god is winking with one eye. The subscription underneath explains nothing:—"Scand : Mag : M. L. F. *agros vendere impune potest. P. verbum super nomen subsecretarinum Laffani deletionem rogare non potests.*" There are other interesting antiquities in the neighbourhood, one representing apparently a new version of the parable of the man who went down to Jericho and fell among thieves, and subsequently went through a series of disasters in pursuit of them: another varies the story of Esther, representing the energetic reformer Mordecai punished, while Haman, during the interregnum between Ahasuerus and his successor, occupies the throne. These would seem to show that the occurrences to which the memorials refer belong to the Christian era, though, judging from internal evidence, this should be almost incredible. If, however, the new Epigraphist for Madras could succeed in translating into English,—that would be understood, say, by members of Parliament—the story of the "Scand : Mag :" and the meaning of the caress and kick bestowed on the "Publicanus"—who is some sort of tax collector apparently;—and the frown and wink given to the "membrum ligni fiscalis," would render a great service to India."

Truth says:—"The establishment of a permanent Colonial Exhibition is a reasonable scheme for the celebration of the Queen's Jubilee. There are, however, three conditions for its success. 1. That the site of the building should not be at South Kensington. 2. That the Kensington gang should have nothing to do with it. 3. That some accounts should be published of the outgoings of the present Exhibition."

A BILL is to be introduced by Government at the beginning of the next session of Parliament, enabling trustees to invest in guaranteed Indian Railway stocks.

AN address, delivered at the second general meeting of the Association of German Scientists in Berlin by Dr. Schweinfurth, the celebrated African traveller, on "Europe's Tasks and Prospects in Tropical Africa," contained the following passage:—

"But can I speak of Europe's tasks and prospects without referring to the abandonment of the Soudan? Who will blame me if in this place I seek to give vent to the sorrow and join in the lamentation of all friends of humanity? The region where once peaceful paths led towards a hopeful future of progress and development is now given over to barbarism of the worst sort. We must go back to the times of Attila and Tamerlane to get an idea of the progress of destruction which has seized on incipient civilisation in yonder clime. The senile and shameful policy practised by a noble nation—otherwise the vanguard of European civilisation in distant lands—has struck at the 60 years' civilising work of Mehemed Ali, and done incalculable damage to the general cause of mankind. In comparison with all this harm done by her, the great services performed by England to the general cause of mankind by the suppression of the slave-trade seem of no account." This passage was much applauded.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL has caused a strong feeling of irritation in several of the public departments, it appears, by the Treasury minute referring to the appointment of the Commission of Inquiry. The point especially complained of is the comparison of the expenditure of 1847 with that of the present time without any explanation of the main causes of the increase. It is said that in the Post Office alone the addition of the telegraphs, the parcels post, and the great increase of letter-carrying would, together with the cost of public education, account for the greater part of the excess; and officials claim that it was not proper that a statement should be made by the Treasury of a character calculated to lead some of the public to suppose that Lord Randolph's Commission would find the Departments in a condition in which a reduction of millions might be effected by his own reforming hand.

THE seven sales of Bengal opium that have already taken place have resulted in a deficiency of Rs. 16,18,565, as compared with the estimate. On the other hand, Bombay, during the past six months, has produced a surplus of Rs. 25,03,150.

INSTEAD of improving, the financial condition of Russia is going from bad to worse. According to the official statement, the receipts of the Treasury during the first five months of the current year amounted to £25,891,000, or about £2,049,000 less than in the corresponding period of 1885. While, on the other hand, the expenditure, which amounted to £30,753,000, shows an increase of £1,967,000. It will not do, of course, to compare the income of the five months with the expenditure, because the receipts and the disbursements fluctuate from month to month, and no trustworthy balance can be struck until the end of the year. It is sufficiently evident, however, that in this as in the immediately previous years, while the revenue is shrinking the expenditure is increasing, and the country is becoming more unable than ever to pay its way, except by means of continuous borrowing.

THE Lord Almoner's Professorship of Arabic at Cambridge University has become vacant by the resignation of Dr. Robertson-Smith, the University Librarian, who has held the appointment since 1883, when he succeeded Professor E. H. Palmer, who was murdered. The appointed is vested in the Lord Almoner, who has nominated the Honourable Ion Grant Neville Keith-Falconer, M.A., of Trinity College. The new Professor is the second son of the Earl of Kintore, and was born in 1856. He entered as a student of Trinity College in 1874, and graduated B.A. in 1878, when he obtained a first class in the Theological Tripos, and was also awarded the Hebrew Prize. In 1880 he obtained the distinction of a first class in the Semitic Languages Tripos. He was Jeremie Septuagint prizeman in 1876, and Tyrwhitt Hebrew scholar in 1879.

A HIGHWAYMAN, who has been captured and brought to Belgrade, is said, before dying, to have made confessions very compromising to numerous respected citizens in different towns of Servia. It appears from his statement that the ever-increasing brigandage in Servia is not unconnected with politics, and that the Radical party is not altogether guiltless in the matter.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN W. P. ST. JOHN MILDMAY, 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, is retiring from the Service.

COLONEL THOMAS OBBARD, Madras Staff Corps, has retired from the Service on a pension of £783-5 per annum.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL H. M. BENGOUGH, has been temporarily posted to the command of the Nagpore Force.

IN the re-organisation of the Sappers and Miners, Bombay has been allowed two Submarine Sections, each of the other Presidencies being allowed one Section. The establishment for this duty in Bombay will be as follows:—British non-commissioned officers, 16; native officer, 1; havildars, 2; naicks, 4; sappers and lascars, 26; buglers, 1—total 44.

AT a General Court-martial, assembled at Rawul Pindi, on the 17th September 1886, Private Martin Welsh, 1st Battalion the Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regiment, was charged with offering violence to his superior officer, being in the execution of his office, in that, on the 1st of September 1886, he discharged a loaded rifle at Sergeant Joseph Moody, of the same battalion. The Court found the prisoner guilty and sentenced him to five years' penal servitude, and to be discharged with ignominy from Her Majesty's Service. The sentence has been confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief.

THE protest against a further issue, before more exhaustive trial, of the new Martini-Enfield rifle, is strongly emphasised by the *Volunteer Service Review*, which says: "We are sorry to hear from the late Surveyor-General of Ordnance that the manufacture of the new rifle is being proceeded with, for this means a scandal in the immediate future worthy of the Armstrong field-gun business of the past." This journal then goes on to prophesy that the country will be betrayed into an enormous and useless expenditure on a rifle that is condemned by nine out of every ten who know anything about military weapons.

GERMANY several years ago, it now appears, fixed upon the pattern of a magazine rifle to be adopted for the German army, but wisely kept its secret. The new rifle is provided with a magazine holding ten cartridges. It is stated that before six months are over the whole German army will be provided with this weapon. Should a mobilisation become necessary, 1,500,000 men will be armed with the magazine rifle, while a large surplus stock will be available for further armament.

IN connection with the forthcoming Royal Warrant, a Service paper hears that, with regard to compulsory retirement of regimental officers, it is in contemplation to retain the period of regimental command at four years, the existing second Lieutenant-Colonels succeeding in most cases to the command. The two senior Majors will be placed on a separate list. Also, that, while extending the age of Captains to forty-five, to reduce the age of Majors to forty-seven. Where, it is asked, is the logic of this, and where the utility? At present the age for the compulsory retirement of Captains is forty, while for Majors it is forty-eight, on completion of seven years' service as a regimental Major, so that seven years is the minimum length of service for a full-pay regimental Major promoted directly from the rank of Captain in his own regiment. Under the proposed new scheme a Captain who is by ill-luck not promoted until just upon the age of forty-five will have to retire from the regiment after only two years' service as a Major.

THE MINNESINGERS' CONCERT.

IN compliment to the many visitors attracted to Bombay for the annual polo tournament, the Minnesingers gave a smoking concert on Tuesday evening. The Gymkhana Pavilion, which was the scene of the pleasantly organised entertainment, was crowded, and the general burning of nicotic incense on the part of the audience lessened not a whit their appreciation of the charmingly-rendered selections, with which a couple of hours were so agreeably beguiled. The Minnesingers mustered in sufficient numbers to furnish a powerful choir and their half-dozen part songs were immensely enjoyed. "Come Boys Drink and Merry be" (Marschner), the opening contribution, was a delightful introductory number; Chwatal's "Lovely night," and Mendelssohn's "Merry wayfarer" succeeded, and divided with it the honours of the evening. The soloists included Mr. Dixon, with "Best of All" (Moir); Dr. Yeld, who sang "The Monarch of the Woods;" and Lieut-Colonel Brook-Meares, who gave "Queen of the Earth." All three were encored, and Colonel Meares, in whom the Gymkhana recognised a gallant opponent in the cricket field, rendered Pinsuti's beautiful song in such a finished style of vocalization, that he was again and again recalled, with increasing warmth. To the deep regret of those who attended the concert, Mr. Watson was prevented by illness from appearing. He was down early in the programme for Sullivan's "Once again," and the disappointment at his enforced absence was as general as the regret for the cause which kept him away. Mendelssohn's "Rhine" and "Farewell meeting" were also in the programme, and the latter very appropriately closed the evening. Dr. Close directed the combined forces of the Minnesingers with his customary skill, and the vocalists were indebted to Mr. G. R. Johnston for presiding at the pianoforte.

QUARTERMASTERS IN NATIVE INFANTRY REGIMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The opinion of all writers on this subject is unanimous that the present system of appointing junior officers to Quartermasterships in Native Infantry regiments does not work efficiently. It is next to impossible for a young and inexperienced officer to rapidly acquire the minutiæ of a Quartermaster's office, nor has he a well-trained establishment of clerks whose work he might otherwise merely supervise. He has to learn every detail of the work himself, and has to master the various regulations, which is a very formidable task. The difficulty appears to be in maintaining a competent clerk, who could be depended on to save the Quartermaster from numerous and conflicting details. The small allowance now granted by Government to maintain the Quartermaster's office in native regiments makes this impossible. After meeting the expenses contingent to the office, the Government allowance merely permits of the employment of a Babu on a monthly salary of Rs. 30; neither an intelligent nor a very reliable man can be procured at such a rate. This difficulty does not exist in British regiments; they have a stock of fairly-trained soldier clerks, besides a Quartermaster Sergeant, who is usually as well able to discharge the lighter and responsible duties of Quartermaster as that official himself. Officers appear to be very reluctant to accept Quartermasterships in native regiments; if they do, it is usually because they think it will be the means of procuring them the Adjutancy of the regiment, but frequently because they are compelled to do so under the pain of incurring the displeasure of their Commanding Officer. It is said that not unfrequently, whenever the Examiner of Ordnance Accounts has raised objections, Commanding Officers of native regiments have invariably traced the cause to the incompetence of their Quartermasters. If such be the case, this alone should be sufficient to move the Government or the Military authorities to take steps either to remedy or remove the evil. In the mass of correspondence that has appeared on the subject, there have been frequent and urgent suggestions as to the manner in which the evil might be remedied, but I fancy that a slight leaven of self-interest is easily detected in several of them. If the system has been found to be faulty, and a change is inevitable, the chances of non-commissioned officers of British regiments would be next to hopeless. The qualifications which would recommend them are *nil*. An average non-commissioned officer has no knowledge of the accounts that a Quartermaster has to deal with. The men who seem best qualified to properly fill the appointment are Warrant Officers of the Commissariat and Ordnance departments, especially the latter. The subordinates of the Ordnance Department are familiar with the regulations which govern the demand, receipts, condemnation and return of stores. They, also, have a knowledge of the vernacular, for before they can obtain the Warrant Officer's grade, they have to pass a test. The best system for adoption appears to be the system of competition. Besides a fair education, a thorough and searching examination in the regulations of the Service, particularly the Codes, Equipment, and Transport, would be a fair test of a candidate's qualifications in the preparing of demands and replying to objections raised by the Examiner of Ordnance Accounts. Hindustani, at least equivalent to the higher standard, would, of course, be essential, and besides a knowledge of the stores required by the regiment, a somewhat lengthened stay in the country, and a knowledge of natives and respect for their social and religious prejudices. In this manner native regiments might hope to have Quartermasters who would provide for all their wants in a thorough manner.—

Yours, &c., Q.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AT yesterday's meeting of the Corporation, Captain Henry Morland presided; and there were also present Colonel Merewether, R.E., Lieut.-Colonel Portman, Surgeon-Major G. Waters, Drs. Cowasjee Hormusjee and Rustomjee Nusserwanjee Khory, Messrs. J. P. Cornforth and G. Cotton, the Hon. Rao Sabeb Vishvanath Narayen Mandlik, C.S.I., Messrs. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Damodar Tapidas, Damodar Thakersey Mulji, Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., Eknath Raghunath Narayen Khote, Fazulbhoy Visram, Goculdas Jugmohundas, Hormusjee Dadabhoy, Jamsetjee Pallonjee Kapadia, Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir, Carsondas Vallabdas, Cowasjee Dady Limjee, Cowasjee Merwanjee Shroff, Mahomed Hussein Hakim, Mooljee Bhowanidas Barbhaye, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Nowrojee Byramjee Suntook, Nuzzer Mahomed Futehally, Raghunath Narayan Khote, Rehemubhai Allana, Rustomjee Dhunjeebhoy Sethna, Shivjee Dhurmajee, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Vandrawundas Pershotumdas, and Venayekrao Ramchunder Luxumonjee.

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AND THE VICEROY.

On the motion of Dr. Waters, seconded by Mr. Shewjee Dhurmajee, it was resolved to record the Government resolution sanctioning the expenditure of Rs. 500 for illuminating and inclosing the addresses to H. R. H the Duke of Connaught and the Earl of Dufferin, Governor-General, on his arrival in Bombay next month

GUNBOW STREET IMPROVEMENT.

On the motion of Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, the grant of Rs. 65,000, from the surplus cash balance, instead of the Loan Funds, for the improvement of Gunbow Street, Fort, was sanctioned.

DRAINAGE AND OTHER WORKS.

Sanction was also given to the Town Council's recommendation to formally sanction the raising of a loan of Rs. 7,00,000, to cover the cost of the under-mentioned works, for which the Corporation had already determined that a loan should be raised:—

Drainage of the Fort	Rs.	4,53,329
Malabar Hill Reservoir, extra grant	„	1,58,750
Additional works at Love Grove Pumping Station	„	39,724
Increasing and improving the distribution of water-supply and providing higher levels with filtered water	„	21,050
Constructing pipe drains in certain roads in Khetwadi	„	6,290
Constructing side drain at Wari Bandar Road	„	9,046
Further grant required for the the adjustment of expenditure on Bhandarwada Reservoir Works, New Outlet Works at Vehar, less savings on the 17 lakhs Drainage Loan Works and on various Water Works included in the Sanitary Works Loan and now completed, as explained in the Municipal Commissioner's letter, dated 14th September 1884	„	24,133
Total	Rs.	7,12,322
or allowing for transfers and savings which will be available on some works		7,00,000

APPOINTMENTS OF SUPERIOR OFFICERS.

The next matter for consideration was a notice of motion by Captain Selby as follows:—"That the Corporation desires that, in future, all applications for appointments of superior officers in the Municipality be made at least six months before the expiration of the period of such appointments that it is proposed to renew, and be supported by the specific recommendations of the Town Council and the Municipal Commissioner."

Mr. Gokuldas Jugmohundas said that as Captain Selby was absent, he would take up the proposition, and he moved it accordingly.

Mr. Eknath R. Khote seconded the proposition.

Mr. Ollivant was of opinion that the resolution, if passed, could not possibly be given effect to for another five years, and it would then be forgotten by all. The re-appointment of the present Executive Engineer and the Health Officer had been before the Corporation only recently; and they had been re-appointed for a period of five years. If he (Mr. Ollivant) thought the re-appointment was not good for the city, he would have brought the matter to the notice of the Corporation months ago. He questioned that any good would be done by applications for the appointments of superior officers being made at least six months before the proper dates. On the contrary, Mr. Ollivant thought a good deal of harm might be done, for it would lead to much canvassing. Mr. Ollivant would put it to the Corporation to consider whether the proposition was worth the paper it was written upon.

On a division, the proposition was lost by the casting vote of the chairman. On a poll being demanded and taken, the result was that there were eleven votes for the proposition and sixteen against it.

THE LATE GENERAL SIR GEORGE LEGRAND JACOB.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee proposed that the Corporation approve of the erection of a fountain, at the cost of the friends of the late General Sir George Jacob, to the memory of that officer, on the site approved by Colonel Jacob, at the junction of the Clerk, Haines, Arthur and Ripon Roads. Mr. Dosabhoy said that that it gave him great pleasure to move the resolution, and explained the circumstances under which the gift of the memorial was made to the city. The name of the late General Sir LeGrand Jacob was perhaps not so well known to the younger members of the Corporation as it was to some of the older ones. A more genial and warm-hearted English officer with great sympathy for India and its people had not served in this country. He was Political Agent in the Southern Mahratta Country during the eventful period of the Mutiny, and the respect, esteem and affection in which he was held by the people in those parts saved the Government much anxiety and trouble. Officers of the stamp of the late General LeGrand Jacob are worth a number of battalions to the Government. Mr. Dosabhoy had the honour and privilege of personally knowing the late lamented General. Every word he uttered and every sentiment he expressed breathed sympathy for India and the welfare of the people. It was in memory of such an officer that this fountain was to be erected, and Bombay should be proud to possess such a memorial of so good a man, whose memory would always be held dear in the hearts of the people, but Bombay would have been prouder still if it had erected the memorial itself. (Applause.)

The Corporation, having gone through a pretty long list of business, adjourned.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE annual general meeting of the shareholders of the above company resident in India was held yesterday at the office of the company, No. 29, Rampart Row, Fort, Mr. F. D. Parker presiding. The following resolutions were proposed and carried unanimously:—1. "That the appointment of Mr. F. D. Parker as a member of the Local Committee be confirmed. 2. That Mr. A. C. Walker be elected a member of the Local Committee. 3. That Mr. Thomas Lidbetter and Mr. Pestonji S. Kharagat be appointed auditors for the current year at a remuneration of Rs. 250 each.

A vote of thanks was tendered to the chairman, and the meeting terminated.

MORARJEE GOCULDAS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

THE fifteenth ordinary general meeting of this company was held yesterday afternoon at Parel, Mr. Sorabjee Framjee Patel in the chair. The following report was submitted to the shareholders:—

Your directors are glad to inform you that the gross earnings of the mills, during the year under report, have been Rs. 2,81,753-4-9. From this sum, they have written off Rs. 52,607-3-10, a portion of which has been spent already for the repairs, improvements, and replacements, both of machinery and buildings, and other charges. The remaining portion will be spent also for the same purposes. The above sum of Rs. 52,607-3-10, when deducted from the gross profit, leaves a sum of Rs. 2,29,146-0-11 as the net earnings of the mills. Taking into consideration the steady and continued rise in the prices of cotton for the first half-year, they consider this result to be satisfactory, and trust it will meet with your approval. Out of this profit of Rs. 2,29,146-0-11 they have paid for the half-year ended 31st December 1885 an *ad-interim* dividend at the rate of Rs. 50 (fifty) per share, absorbing Rs. 57,500, and they now recommend to pay a further dividend for the half-year ending 30th June 1886 at Rs. 75 (seventy-five) per share, amounting to Rs. 86,250, making in all Rs. 125 per share or 12½ per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital of the company; and the balance of Rs. 85,396-0-11 it is proposed to appropriate as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
To the credit of New Engine Account	35,000	0	0
„ do. New Boiler Account	8,000	0	0
„ do. Reserve Fund Account	30,000	0	0
„ do. Bad Debts Account	6,000	0	0
„ do. Bonus Account	4,000	0	0
Rs.	83,000	0	0
Balance to the credit of New Year's Account	2,396	0	11
Rupees	85,396	0	11

As mentioned in your directors' last report, the fourth boiler, of the working capacity of 110 lbs. per square-inch, has already arrived and is working satisfactorily, and they have ordered out another one of the same capacity, and from the same makers, which is expected to arrive shortly. This is the fifth new one ordered during the course of the last three years, and, when it arrives, the mills will be working with these five new boilers only instead of with seven as at present. In their last report they informed you that they had decided to order out a new engine for driving the whole mills with ropes instead of working by two engines with wheel-gearing as at present. Accordingly, they had ordered out an engine of higher power than the present two engines put together from Messrs. Hick, Hargreaves and Co., through Mr. Nowrojee Nusserwanjee Wadia, on the condition that they (i. e., Messrs. Hick, Hargreaves and Co.) should bring the engine here with all the latest new improvements at their own risk, and put it up in the mills and give charge of it to the company in proper working order. They also agree to replace any breakage if such takes place in twelve months. Your directors have much pleasure in announcing that the engine has arrived, has been put up in the mills, and is ready for work. The cost of the new engines and of the buildings for the same will be a little over Rs. 1,80,000. Your directors have already set apart Rs. 1,45,000 to meet this amount, and from the profits of the last year they propose setting apart Rs. 35,000 to cover the whole cost of the engine. Your directors now hope that the engine will work not only with greater economy of fuel but with more speed and steady driving. Your directors again beg to inform you that they have not neglected to improve the machinery or the buildings of your mills, in order to work your mills economically to face the keen competition with the working of the new mills with machinery of latest improvements

Your mill property, with the buildings, machinery and contents, has been insured for Rs. 12,06,520. Besides this, a further sum of Rs. 93,000 on cotton alone has been insured for a short period, which will expire on the 14th day of November 1886. The life-size oil-painting of the late Hon'ble Morarjee Goculdas, C.I.E., referred to in the last report, has been taken charge of from Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, on their undertaking to get a slight alteration made as soon as one of their artists arrives in Bombay from Calcutta.

Your directors entertained an application from Mr. Anant Baburao Paranjapye, requesting to be admitted for instruction in the engineering department of your mills in conformity with the rules of the late Hon'ble Morarjee Goculdas, C.I.E., Memorial Candidate Tuition Fund. Mr. A. B. Paranjapye was admitted as a candidate on the 1st April 1886 in place of Mr. Gunnesh Khunderao Tipnis, who has already passed, as reported, and left the mills. The interest realised on the 4 per cent. Government Promissory Notes for the year under report, *minus* the sum of Rs. 975 written off at the rate of ¾ per cent. on Rs. 1,30,000 for the depreciation in value, has been credited to the Fire Insurance Fund Account, which is thus increased from Rs. 1,26,039-2-9 to Rs. 1,30,251-2-9, and the Government Papers of 4 per cent. have been valued at 97¼ per cent., the rate at which they were quoted on the 30th June 1886.

The above was adopted unanimously, and resolutions passed declaring a dividend of Rs. 75 per share, and appointing the office-bearers of the company. A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the meeting.

THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN'S FUND.

PUBLIC MEETING AT SATARA.

ON the invitation of Mr. Akté, vice-president of the Municipality, a considerable number of the leading citizens of Satara assembled in the large hall of the High School, on the 2nd inst., for the purpose of concerting measures in aid of the above fund. Messrs. Grant, Horsley, Cooke, and the Rev. Mr. Bruce, of the American Mission, represented the European community, and the first named gentleman, having been invited to take the chair, gave a brief history of the movement, and expressed his hope that it would meet with liberal support from all classes throughout the district. Resolutions were then passed unanimously appointing a committee, with power to add to its number, for the purpose of collecting subscriptions; electing Messrs. V. N. Pathak and K. M. Katte to the offices of honorary secretary and honorary treasurer, respectively; and approving the issue of special invitations to Jaghirdars, Sirdars, and other influential persons connected with the district to join the committee. Addresses were delivered by several of the native gentlemen present, explanatory of the scheme, and, a list being circulated, upwards of Rs. 500 were subscribed in the room. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE DISABILITIES OF STATUTORY NATIVES.

THE Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association of Western India have addressed a memorial to the Goverment of India upon the disabilities to which the community represented by the association is subjected by the provisions of statute 33, Victoria, chap. 3, and the rules framed under that statute not being made practically applicable to them. By this statute (the memorialists say) this community is recognized as an integral part of the people of India, and as such, entitled to compete for and share equally with Asiatics of unmixed blood, appointments in the public service, both covenanted and uncovenanted. The memorialists proceed:—

That the disabilities complained of are not imaginary, is plainly borne out by the facts stated below, which have painfully forced themselves on the notice of the community.

(*a*) That in the nominations to the statutory civil service, though the names of Hindus, Mahomedans, and Parsees may be found, not a single Eurasian or Indo-European name appears.

(*b*) That Local Governments have practically reserved certain classes of uncovenanted appointments for Asiatics of unmixed blood, by imposing conditions which have resulted in shutting out Eurasians and Indian-born Europeans.

(*c*) That though certain classes of appointments have been reserved for natives of this country, they have been bestowed on undomiciled Europeans.

The association does not think it expedient at this stage to specify particular instances in support of the above allegations, but the Government of India can easily by enquiry satisfy itself that the statements are not groundless.

The exclusion of the Eurasian and Indo-European class from these appointments, the association is of opinion, can only have resulted from local administrations and heads of departments having misunderstood the wishes of the Government of India; from the Government of India having overlooked the claims of the community as guaranteed by the Queen's proclamation of 1859; and by the statute referred to above; and from the community having abstained from political agitation, and not having the influence, wealth and organization to press its claims upon Government.

To obtain the removal of the hardships inflicted upon the community by the application of the statute exclusively to Indian-born Asiatics, the association would earnestly entreat the good offices of the Government of India, and would adduce the following reasons for respecting the rights hitherto withheld, of the Eurasian and the Indian-born European.

(*a*) That the presence of the Eurasian and Indian-born European in this country is due to the action of the Honourable East India Company, and Her Majesty's Government which succeeded to the heritage of the Company. By them the ancestors of the present generation were introduced into this country in the military and civil services of the Government. They were employed in fighting the battles which first won possession of the country, and then in the administration of the laws, which rendered secure the fruits of victory, and consolidated the power of the Government over the country.

(*b*) That for these extraordinary services, the scanty pay and pensions which are paid in peaceful times, and in the most settled countries, were considered sufficient return for the founders of this country. No arrangement was made for their return with their children to their fatherland; and no provision was made by grant of lands, for their permanent settlement in the country. Thus the community did not acquire that wealth and influence which commanded for its possessors consideration denied to the poor and humble.

(*c*) That while such was the treatment received by the ancestors of this community, and to which its present depressed condition is partly due, most of the Mahomedans who are selected to fill the appointments in the statutory civil service, owe their wealth and influence to spoliation at the time when the wave of Mahomedan conquest swept over the country. Many of the Hindus also, nominated to these appointments, owe their wealth and influence to the same causes originating in a remoter period of history.

(*d*) That when Parsis, who are a race no less alien to the country than the Eurasian and Indian-born European, and whose numbers are being annually augmented by emigrants from Persia, are selected to fill appointments in the statutory civil service, the Eurasion and Indian-born European has a greater right for consideration.

(*e*) That by inducing these classes to become volunteers, the Government show their trust and reliance in the Eurasian and Indian-born European to support and strengthen the military position of the Government.

(*f*) That the Eurasian and Indian-born European possess the qualities and abilities required in those filling responsible places of trust in the Government The strength of this argument cannot be questioned, as Government must be aware that in the past, many, and in the present, some few of this class fill with advantage to the State, positions of trust in the administration of the country.

(*g*) That since the time of Lord Canning when the growth of the Eurasian community attracted the serious and anxious attention of Government, almost every Viceroy has recognized the claims of the community to generous treatment by the Government.

The above reasons will satisfy the Government, of the claim of the Eurasian and Indian-born European to be treated, if not exceptionally, at least as equitably as the Asiatic subjects of the Government; and the association, not without confidence in the desire of the Government to accede to the reasonable wishes of any section of the communities living under its protection, would therefore most respectfully present the following requests:—

(*a*) As it has been stated that the Government of India are now engaged in framing rules for the organization of the statutory civil service, Government will be pleased to provide in their arrangements, that an equitable share in the appointments in the statutory civil service may be reserved for the Eurasian and Indian-born European as natives of India, the nomination to that service being made either from servants of that class, who have by proved merit and distinguished service, established a claim for such consideration, and from young men of those classes, who have at the Indian Universities proved their ability to become in time valuable servants of Government.

(*b*) That it may be notified to local administrations that Eurasians and Indian-born Europeans possessing the necessary qualifications, may be as freely admitted as other natives of India, to appointments in the uncovenanted service.

(*c*) That as the return of Europeans and East-Indians serving Government, in the form now annually prepared by heads of departments, is a fruitful source of misunderstanding, owing to the fact that Europeans born in India, and who are therefore natives of India, are grouped with Europeans who are sojourners in the country, orders may be issued to modify the form so as clearly to bring out this distinction, or that in future returns, the names of both Europeans born in India and East Indians may be excluded, no return of such names being required, as in the case of other natives of India.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND HINDOO REFORM.

THE following is the Resolution of the Government of India on the subjects of Infant Marriage and Enforced Widowhood:—

In the "Notes" referred to in the preamble, Mr. B. M. Malabari of Bombay, a gentlemen known to the Indian public for his public-spirited efforts to promote social reform, brings to the notice of the Government of India important considerations connected with the questions of infant marriages and widowhood in India. In this "Notes" Mr. Malabari forcibly depicts the evils encident to those customs, and calls upon the Government to take measures for mitigating them, while he at the same time suggests the direction which, in his opinion, such measures of mitigation might follow. He thinks that the practice of infant marriage might be discouraged were the Educational authorities to rule that no student with a child-wife should be eligible for University degrees, and if the various heads of Government Departments were instructed to give the preference to those applicants for employment in the public service who were unmarried. In regard to widow remarriage, Mr. Malabari thinks that, among other palliatives, good would come if Government were to take action with a view to providing (1) that no Hindu girl who during her minority had lost her husband, or the person to whom she had been betrothed, should be condemned to perpetual widowhood against her will; (2) that arrangements might be made in suspected cases to ascertain whether a widow had adopted seclusion voluntarily or whether it had been forced upon her; (3) that every widow, of whatever age, should have the right to complain to the authorities of social ill-usage, and that proper facilities should be afforded her for the purpose; and (4) that it should be declared illegal for priests to excommunicate either the parties contracting a second marriage, or their relations and connexions.

2. Copies of Mr. Malabari's Notes were forwarded to Local Governments and Administrations with the remark that the subject was one of great importance to the social well-being of the people, and that the Governor General in Council would be glad to receive any observations which the local authorities might desire to make on the proposals. Local Governments and Administrations were at the same time encouraged to consult such official or non-official persons as were considered to be well acquainted with native feeling on the question.

3. All replies from Local Governments and Administrations have now been received. They bear testimony to the good which even already has been done by Mr. Malabari's endeavours to apply a remedy to a state of things which no section of the community regards altogether with approval, and which some consider to be a great abuse. But while thus regarding with sympathy Mr. Malabari's praiseworthy efforts, all the Local Governments and Administrations exhibit complete unanimity of opinion against the adoption of the legislative action and the imposition of the executive disqualifications which Mr. Malabari advocates. After careful consideration, the Governor General in Council agrees with the unanimous conclusion arrived at on the subject by the local authorities, and he will endeavour to state as briefly as possible the reasons which have led him to that conclusion.

4. In dealing with such subjects as those raised in Mr. Malabari's Notes, the British Government in India has usually been guided by certain general principles. For instance, when caste or custom enjoins a practice which involves a breach of the ordinary criminal law, the State will inforce the law. When caste or custom lays down a rule which is of its nature enforceable in the Civil Courts, but is clearly opposed to morality or public policy, the State will decline to enforce it. When caste or custom lays down a rule which deals with such matters as are usually left to the option of citizens, and which does not need the aid of Civil or Criminal Courts for its enforcement, State interference is not considered either desirable or expedient.

In the application of such general principles to particular cases, there is doubtless room for differences of opinion; but there is one common-sense test which may often be applied with advantage in considering whether the State should or should not interfere in its legislative or executive capacity with social or religious questions of the kind now under notice. The test is, "Can the State give effect to its commands by the ordinary machinery at its disposal?" If not, it is desirable that the State should abstain from making a rule which it cannot enforce without a departure from its usual practice or procedure.

If this test be applied in the present case, the reasons will be apparent why His Excellency in Council considers that interference by the State is undesirable, and that the reforms advocated by Mr. Malabari, which affect the social customs of many races with probably as many points of difference as of agreement, must be left to the improving influences of time, and to the

gradual operation of the mental and moral development of the people by the spread of education.

It is true that the British Government in India has by its legislation set up a standard of morality independent of, and in some material respects differing from, the standard set up by caste; and it may be that the former standard has had some beneficial effect in influencing native customs, practices, and modes of thought. But legislation, though it may be didactic in its effect, should not be undertaken for merely didactic purposes; and in the competition of influence between legislation on the one hand, and caste or custom on the other, the condition of success on the part of the former is that the Legislature should keep within its natural boundaries, and should not, be overstepping those boundaries, place itself in direct antagonism to social opinion.

4. Of the suggestions made in the course of the voluminous correspondence quoted in the preamble, the only two which do not seem to the Government of India to be open to serious objection on ground of principle are (1) the amendment of section 2 of Act XV of 1856 as to the forfeiture of property of a widow on remarriage; and(2)the supply of machinery by which a Hindoo widow, who fails to obtain the consent of her caste-fellows to her remarriage, may nevertheless marry without renouncing her religion.

But although there is much to be said in favour of each of these suggestions, the Governor General in Council, as at present advised, would prefer not to interfere, ever to the limited extent proposed, by legislative action until sufficient proof is forthcoming that legislation is required to meet a serious practical evil, and that such legislation has been asked for by a section, important in influence or number, of the Hindoo community itself.

5. With this expression of his views, His Excellency in Council has decided to publish all the opinions which have been submitted to the Government of India on this important question in the form of a Selection from its Records.

THE LAND REVENUE OF BOMBAY.

A SPECIAL correspondent writes as follows to the *Economist* from Bombay:—"Incomparably the most important task of the Indian Administration is to keep the cultivator of the soil contented. Out of a male population of 115 millions, whose occupations were recorded in the census, 51 millions were returned as agriculturists, and 49 millions as without occupation, being for the most part children. There were, besides, 7 millions of agricultural labourers. Accordingly, the political agitators have never lost the opportunity of dinning into the heads of the cultivating classes that they are the victims of the most cruel rack-renting system which the world has ever seen, or a foreign ruler ever conceived. The Presidency of Bombay has attracted more attention in this respect than other provinces of India, partly because the Poona riots of 1874 were alleged to be an agrarian disturbance, partly because the inquiry into agrarian indebtedness led to special legislation in the Deccan, and also because the art of agitation has reached its highest development in Western India. The Government has but rare opportunities of replying to charges of opression which its postal arrangements enable the native Press to distribute over the country, but such an opportunity occurred on July 14th last, when the Legislative Council met at Poona to consider a Bill for the amendment of the Revenue Code. Mr. Peile, who moved the introduction of the Bill, is now a member of the Bombay Government, and he took a prominent part in the Famine Commission. He commenced his speech by remarking that unprejudiced discussion on accurate statements of fact was as much to be desired as unfair and incorrect criticisms were to be deprecated. He went on to prove that Government had always acted in the spirit of the present Bill, and had never discouraged by taxation the investment of capital in the soil. Mr. Badrudin Tyebji admitted that the speech was calculated to remove many misapprehensions, which are very prevalent among the native community. But I have not observed any change in the tone of the native Press on the subject, and I doubt if a single ryot has heard the most distant rumour of the able exposition which Mr. Peile offered. It is, however, a matter which has received much attention in England, and a short account of his defence of the Bombay land revenue system will interest many readers of the *Economist*. The success of the Bombay system may yet suggest a remedy for the Irish difficulty.

The position of the Bombay peasant under British rule is this. His farm is his heritable and transferable property. He may give up a part of it, and retain the rest. He can sell the whole or a part. His rent is a fixed sum, in which the extras attached by the native Governments have been absorbed, and it is not liable to revision for 30 years. If the season is bad, he is allowed time for payment, and in exceptional times of wide distress, he is let off altogether. What is this rent, and how does it compare with the rent he paid under former Governments? It is estimated to be 7½ per cent. of the gross produce. The Mahomedan assessment was one-third of the gross produce, and the Mahratta exactions brought it up to fully half the gross produce. This comparison with the past may, however, mislead the reader, for the British rent is not based solely or principally on any proportion of the produce, but on a careful classification of soils, according to relative quality. The relations of all fields to each other being thus fixed, the rate hereafter imposed on the best land is applied mainly according to the scale of quality, but with increasing reductions as the inferior lands are reached. The relative productiveness, or unproductivenes, of each field is thus represented in the rents. In fixing the money-rent to be applied to the best land in the scale, the selling price of land, its produce as tested by crop experiments, the effect produced by the various assessments to which it has been subject, as well as prices and the development of communications, are all considered. The results which have been produced under this system are, however, the best proof of its fairness. Since the last famine in 1877 the acreage under cotton and oil seeds has increased 50 per cent., that under wheat 69 per cent., while a considerable area of waste has been brought under the plough.

So much for the rent, but it has been said that it is fixed for only 30 years. What is the risk run at the time of revision? As the original rent is only a part of the possible rent, so the State landlord, on revision, claims only a part of the value added to the land by the general advance of the country in wealth, or by a general rise in prices. But it does not claim any profit arising from the tenant's own improvements. As Mr. Peile tersely and expressively remarked, 'our revised assessments do not follow the enconomic history of the field, but that of the district.' The State tenant, in fact, receives the whole value of his own capital sunk in the soil, and a share of the capital sunk by the State in the district. That this statement is no fiction of the self-satisfied official mind is proved by the fact that the increase in the land revenue of Bombay for the last 40 years is due to the extension of cultivation or the discovery of lands which had escaped rent altogether, while there has been a moderate decrease in the average rate of assessment, and a great decrease of the rate relative to prices. In the earlier revisions, a considerable increase was due to the escape, which some land-holders made either through accident or fraud, from the payment of any rent. In the enhancements of one large tract of country, which amounted to 43 per cent., 20 per cent. were due to revenue charged on land which had been omitted from the rent-rolls. It is also a significant fact that, after a revision of assessment, cultivation continues to overtake the waste land as rapidly as before. So much for the danger of rivision.

The ryot in Bombay has a property conferred on him, saddled with a rent calculated as described, and subject to a rivision not exceeding a fixed precentage. Even in the case of eviction, he receives the auction value of his occupancy, and he is secured in the whole profits of his improvements, if he keep his land, or in their value, if he is evicted. He is also offered loans at 6¼ per cent., on which interest does not begin till the improvement returns a profit. But every picture has another side. The fear of famine is ever present, and the best of administrations cannot effectually guarantee him against the loss of all his stock and savings. There is also an uncertainty about prices. The fall in 1870, after the American War, was a warning, and, in backward parts of the country, oscillations of prices are due to the varying seasons. Against the influences of this last danger, Government may do much to insure the ryot by liberal expenditure on public works. To this cause is due the prosperity of the past five years, with their active export and the great development of roads. It will be a calamity to the Bombay ryot if the fall of exchange compels Government to reduce the provincial grant and arrest the progress of these public works."

LEAD LINING FOR TEA-CHESTS.

THE propriety of using sheet lead as a lining for tea-chests has often been called in question, but, so far as we know, says the *Sanitary Record*, no definite conclusions have hitherto been arrived at. In a recent number of the journal of the Asiatic Society, Professor Pedler, of the Presidency College at Calcutta, gives a full account of experiments he has made on the lead linings of Indian tea-chests. The conclusion to which he has come is that dry and properly prepared tea has no effect on lead, but that, if damp and unseasoned wood by use for the chests, corrosion is certain. It is not, however, anything contained in the tea, nor, he thinks, already existing in the wood that corrodes the lead, but volatile acids produced in the unseasoned wood. If the corroding agent be acetic acid in the presence of moist air and carbonic acid (as in the manufacture of white lead), the crusts are white; more rarely other acids, as butyric or valerio, are formed, and the incrustations are then of a greenish-yellow hue. Even though no lead salts find their way into the tea, it takes up the disagreeable odours characteristic of the various products of decomposition in the wood, and thus becomes deteriorated.

COLONEL HOPE AND THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR.

COLONEL HOPE has written the following letter to the Secretary of State for War:—

"Army and Navy Club, Sept. 23.

"Sir,—When I wrote a short note to Colonel Grove yesterday, offering to return my sworn statement of charges and evidence against the Ordnance Department for official publication, I had not the slightest idea that there was a discussion coming on in the House of Commons. The speech of the Attorney-General has made it incumbent on me to take some action. To publish my statement myself would, I am advised, not merely involve me, as the Attorney-General admitted, in a gigantic litigation (which I cannot see that I am bound either by duty or honour to embark in); but it would actually defeat the ends of justice. As a private individual I should have no power whatever to compel the attendance of witnesses who might wish to keep out of the way, and, if unwilling witnesses did come, I could not unseal their lips. If there is to be litigation, it can only be carried to a successful issue by the power, the influence, and the unlimited means of the Government; if wrong has been done, as I believe and have sworn, it is the nation that has been wronged. It is therefore the nation that should fight the battle.

"But it is not for me to decide whether the battle shall be fought. I have done what I believe to be my duty in making the charges. I now formally repeat them, and again submit my statement, this time not to be returned to me, but for the purpose of being forwarded to the Royal Commission together with my explanatory and supplementary letters, and the correspondence about the Collingwood's gun referred to in it.

"In the Commission to be presided over by Sir James Stephen, a tribunal has been created pre-eminently qualified by its composition to investigate my charge, if it should be instructed to do so. When I originally submitted my statement, I said in my letter of the 27th of August that so far as I was concerned, it was 'not a confidential communication, as I do not think it right to make to the Secretary of State a communication of such gravity, and at the same time to seek to prevent him making public use of it, if he considered that the public service demanded it.' I also said 'Nor do I seek to shelter myself behind any pledge of confidence from a prosecution for perjury, if you, Sir, should advise that I ought to be proceeded against.'

"Those two statements I repeat, and I now leave the matter in the hands of Her Majesty's Government. I felt that I should not have been justified in submitting my indictment to the Secretary of State, even as requested 'privately and in confidence' except upon oath. Therefore, upon oath I made it, and strong in the consciousness that I have done my duty to the fullest extent of my ability, I now calmly await the summons of the Secretary of State to adduce the evidence for the Crown before the Royal Commission, or his notification of my arrest on a charge of perjury, whichever he shall consider it to be his, perhaps, equally painful duty to send me.

"The Attorney-General, speaking on behalf of the accused, made yesterday in the House of Commons (in your absence) a personal attack upon me. Cowardice was what he accused me of—an accusation which, if true, has absolutely nothing to do with the case, but which appears to come rather oddly from a man who has served his country for only a few short months against one who earned the Victoria Cross 31 years ago in the first assault on the Redan in the Crimea. He said that I 'dared not' place my charges before my countrymen; that I hoped they would never be investigated, and that I stab in the back.

"This is the first time in my life, Sir, that any one has ever said that there was anything that I 'dared not' do, for a reasonable or attainable end. I placed my charges before my countrymen through the medium of the *Times* newspaper, and the evidence in support of them I sent to you, at your request, for such public use as you might consider advisable. The Attorney-General's charge of cowardice is, therefore, as false as his statement, twice repeated, that I have given no names and no dates. *Magna est veritas et prevalebit*

"As I have been publicly and falsely attacked in a place where I could not defend myself, and where privilege covers the words used, I trust you will not think I am doing wrong in publicly defending myself by publishing this letter.—I have, &c.,

"W. HOPE."

IVAN TOURGUENIEFF ON GEORGE SAND.

THE following letter from the great Russian novelist Ivan Tourguenieff on the death of George Sand has just been made public:—

I had the happiness to possess the personal friendship of George Sand. Please do not take this to mean the usual mere form of words. Whoever could be in the presence of this rare being, must count himself happy. Within a few days I have received a letter from a French lady who also had known her well. In this letter the following passage occurs:—"The last words of our dear friend were 'Laissez verdure!'—that is, 'Place no stone upon my grave: let the grass grow upon it.' And her wish will be carried out; on her grave only wild flowers will grow. I find these last words so touching, so worth thinking of, so in harmony with that life which had long tended towards all that is simple and good. . . . Her love of nature, of truth, her humility before them, her inexhaustible kindliness, were always uniform, always present. Ah! What a misfortune her death! A silent mystery has removed for ever one of the best beings who have ever lived; and we shall never again behold that noble face; that golden heart beats no more; all rests under the earth. The mourning for her will be sincere, lasting; but I think people do not speak enough of her kindliness. Rare as genius is, such kindliness is still rarer. But it can be learned in part; not so genius; and for this reason we must speak of her, cherish her, point others to her. Her active living kindliness drew one towards George Sand, bound to her those many friends who, to the end of her life, were unchangingly true, and who were found in every stratum of society. At her funeral a peasant from the neighbourhood of Nohant, George Sand's chateau, approached the grave and, laying a wreath upon it, said: 'In the name of the peasants of Nohant—not in the name of the poor; thanks to her, there are no poor here.' And yet George Sand herself was not rich, and, though she worked to the end of her life, could live barely beyond the reach of poverty." I have almost nothing to add to these lines. I can only vouch for their complete truthfulness. When I made the acquaintance of George Sand for the first time, about eighty years ago, the enthusiastic admiration had long since vanished which she had once aroused in me. I had already ceased to worship her. But it was impossible to enter the circle of her private life, and not revere her in another, perhaps better, sense. Every one felt at once that he had come into the presence of a boundlessly generous and benevolent nature, in which everything egotistical had long since been utterly burned out in the unquenchable fire of poetic enthusiasm, of belief in the ideal; to which every thing human had access, was dear; which radiated sympathy, helpfulness. And over all this a certain unconscious aureole, something high, free, heroic. . . . Believe me, George Sand is one of our saints. You will understand the sense in which I use the word.

WAGGON WHEEL AND ITS WOMEN.

IDAHO territory lies very far west indeed, and there is an alarming scarcity there of women. This has been curiously illustrated of late in the town of Waggon Wheel. Recently, two young ladies travelled to that remote region to attend to their dying brother. The poor fellow did not long require their services, and immediately after his death the sisters prepared to return home. Before, however, they could get away, nearly the whole population of the town—headed by the mayor and other high officials—were making matrimonial overtures to them. Feeling ran very high during five or six anxious days, and the mayor's chances, despite his mature years, ruled the betting at six to one. At the end of the week both young ladies had capitulated, and were duly engaged. The mayor was, however, cut out by a handsome young miner. The wedding-day was fixed, and the mother of the young ladies was summoned upon the scene. She duly arrived, and was hotly indignant with her daughters for the scant respect which they had manifested towards their brother's memory by such indecent haste to wed. The girls explained that they had literally been besieged, and had yielded to the overwhelming force of circumstances. As usual, explanations increased the offence, and the mother vowed that neither of them should be married out there at all—that, in fact, the engagements were "off," and that they must be off too. The cup of felicity was thus rudely dashed from the lips of the two accepted men, and they made haste to tell their sorrows to the town. An indignation meeting was held, and the mayor appointed a committee to wait upon the irate matron in order to ask her to reconsider her resolution. The mayor, with rare magnanimity, considering the cruel blow his own hopes had just received, placed himself at the head of the deputation, and in the name of patriotism humbly implored the good lady to grant the petition which he ardently urged. She, however, stood firmly on her parental rights, and declared she would not leave the town without her daughters. Then the genius of the mayor shone forth like the sun. He blandly proposed a compromise. Why need she leave at all? He drew her attention, of course in more delicate terms, to the fact that she was fair, fat, and fifty odd, and that similar language might be taken as descriptive of himself. There and then he offered her his hand and heart, and the young ladies a kind father and protector. That settled the matter, and three marriages have just come off with a great flourish of trumpets at Waggon Wheel.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE'S "VALUABLE QUALITIES."

THE *Saturday Review*, in the course of a notice of Sir Richard Temple's recent volume of collected Essays, remarks of our former Governor that during a long career in India, he was distinguished by two valuable qualities:—

He could cover a large tract of country in a morning or a day's ride. In these excursions, known to Mahomedan and Mahratta chiefs as *mulk-giri* (annexation) and to Anglo-Indians as cold-weather tours of inspection, he used to visit police-stations, criminal and civil courts, bridges, ferries, and schools, and leave panting secretaries and aides-de-camp miles and hours in the rear. In the next place, he had mastered the very useful art of picking the brains of others, and in the course of an hour's interview making them disgorge the results of some years' experience in a department or a district. That this knowledge so acquired might be necessarily imperfect and superficial was a criticism often made, and only in part confuted. But the results of this terrifying ubiquity were that the local authorities woke up. The proceedings of the day and the week were condensed into a brilliant minute or despatch from the Chief Commissioner, the Lieutenant-Governor, or the Governor. Whole departments were remodelled. Grants of money were extracted from the reluctant financial department for the new court-houses, for a rate of salary sufficient to leave the native judge and the policeman no valid excuse for dishonesty, for the Grand Trunk road opening up jungles and remote districts, for the vernacular schools, and for the Agricultural Exhibition. In this way, notably, the inhabitants of the Central Provinces awoke one morning to find out that their claims were recognized, and that they formed an integral part of the big Indian Empire. The same activity has distinguished the career of Sir R. Temple since his return home. An ordinary Anglo-Indian would think it sufficient to be either a member of the School Board for London, or a Member of Parliament. Sir Richard manages to find time for both duties. And no sooner does the recess begin than the M. P. for South Worcestershire is off to the United States, to Palestine, or to the Isles of Greece. One autumn he is sketching in the Yosemite Valley. In the spring he attends a Greek election, and finds that electors are pretty much the same everywhere. Now he is expounding to the enlightened citizens of Winnipeg the advantages of their own magnificent country. And then, again, he urges on the residents of villas in a London suburb the paramount duty of contributing funds for the translation of the Scriptures into the vernacular dialects of India. All this, of course, shows remarkable ease, quickness, and versatility, and much power of acquiring, sifting, and assimilating facts; and this knowledge is set off by a lively style. But, whether from a habit of looking at both sides of a new question, or from a dislike to commit himself to a decided opinion, or from some constitutional infirmity, there is a want of definite and conclusive advice. Just when the reader thinks he may get the summing up of a judge, he finds little but the *pros* and *cons* of two contending advocates. "Doubtless" is followed by "nevertheless" and "on the other hand;" and it would tax the skill of an actuary to find out how many times, when on the brink of something positive, the author takes refuge in "Still, with all that has happened," Still, this impairs the working," and "Still, they console themselves with much reason," &c. A writer of Sir Richard's undoubted experience and ability should either not discuss some of the topics selected, or he should have remembered Pope's celebrated lines—

His wit all see-saw between that and this,
Now high, now low, now Master up, now Miss.

The paper on the Congo Basin, a reprint from the *Quarterly Review*, the critic of the *Saturday* thinks the best, and adds with reference to Sir Richard's hint that a British administrator might be placed in charge of the Congo basin, and that he would at once begin to construct a railway round the first series of the cataracts or rapids.

We know of no one better qualified to fill this novel and arduous post than Sir Richard Temple himself. A valedictory address to his Worcestershire constituents, announcing that, like one of Dickens's characters, he had "done with cottons and was going in for camels," would astonish no one aquainted with the author's versatility, his ability to lay down a railway at the rate of one mile a day, his labours in the Behar famine, and the other praiseworthy incidents of his Indian career."

MILITARY REVOLT IN SPAIN.

A *pronunciamiento* was attempted in Madrid on Sunday night, Sept. 19. Two squadrons of cavalry and 200 infantry, quartered at the San Gil Barracks, broke out and fired several shots, wounding the sentinels. The rebels, accompanied by a large number of civilians, marched through the principal streets shouting "Long live the Republic!" "Long live the Army!" and "Long live Spain!" The troops were immediately called out, and pursued the rebels, who on their way met Brigadier Velaverde and Colonel Count Mirasol, of the artillery, both of whom were knocked down and killed. The rebels then marched on towards the Southern Railway Station, and, on approaching some other barracks, were fired on by the troops. At the same time other forces came up, and after a short engagement, the rebels finding that their rising was not responded to, took to flight under cover of the darkness. Many of the rebels, principally civilians, entered the Southern Station, and, taking possession of a train, started towards Alcala. Others fled to the outskirts of Madrid. The remainder of the garrison took no part in the movement. It appears that the plan of the rebels was to surprise the garrisons of Vicalvaro and Alcala, near Madrid, and then to make a *pronunciamiento*. They hoped thus to draw the Government troops from Madrid and excite a popular insurrection; but the plan failed, because the garrisons of Alcala and Vicalvaro refused to join in the revolt. Brigadier-General Villacampa was at the head of the insurgents. Some of the rebels went to the Southern Railway Station and seized a train, by which they left. Bodies of troops were sent in pursuit of the rebels, most of whom have been captured, including Villacampa, the leader. There was some skirmishing between some of the rebels and the troops in pursuit of them. Tranquillity in Spain has not been disturbed.

The Queen-Regent returned to Madrid from La Granja on Tuesday to preside at a Council of Ministers. The Madrid correspondent of the *Standard* says:—"The arrival of Queen Christina in Madrid was an imposing scene. From the Northern Station to the Plaza del Oriente, in front of the palace, an immese crowd lined the route, and all classes mingled together and gave the Queen the heartiest of welcomes. Ringing cheers and *vivas* for the Queen and infant King rent the air. The Queen drove in an open carriage bowing all the way in acknowledgment of the loyalty of the crowd, who were kept in order by police only, no troops being present. The Queen appeared to be in perfect health. Directly after the return of the Queen, the Ministers assembled in Council at the Foreign Office presided over by Senor Sagasta. They resolved to continue their Liberal policy, but to punish inflexibly, in accordance with military law, all disturbers of public tranquillity.

THE PROTESTANT MISSIONARIES IN CHINA.

NEWS has been received at Paris of the Protestant missionaries and their families that escaped the recent massacre of Christians in China. After having been held prisoners for twelve days in the Yamen of the Taotai of Ching Ting, several Protestant missionaries and their families were allowed to leave the town in which they had been detained, and were permitted to embark on the 16th of July. The authorities placed three half-rotten boats at their disposal. The fugitives arrived at Tchang on the 22nd of the same month, and there embarked on a commercial steamer, which conveyed them to Shanghai. The Catholic priests would not, it is said, consent to leave Ching Ting. According to the account given by the Protestant missionaries, the Taotai did nothing to put a stop to the disturbances. They declare that they were at a loss to know why their houses and establishments were attacked. The Protestant missionaries also confirm the statement which has already been made—that the Catholic missions were not attacked till after the English and American establishments had been destroyed. The rioters stole 40,000 taels from the residence of the Catholic Bishop. M. Ouvrard, a Catholic missionary, had, according to the latest news received, been assassinated in one of the establishments of the Catholic mission, situated at a distance of seventy kilometres from Ching Ting.

THE INTERNATIONAL YACHT-RACE.

THE Newport yacht-race on Saturday, Sept. 18, is reported to have been the most unsatisfactory one of the season. The day opened with a fine cutter-breeze, almost a gale in fact; but soon after the yachts started the wind began to die out, and before the third course was sailed there was no wind worth mentioning. The Galatea started well; but was soon passed by both the Puritan and the Mayflower. When the wind became slack, all the twelve yachts in the race simply drifted about. Some got on the sand-bars and had to be dragged off by tug-boats. Several got fouled about the turning-buoy, crowding the Galatea against the buoy, and causing her to foul it. On account of this, several sloops were ruled out. Only one yacht reached the finish by midnight. Most of the others were towed in. The prize for first-class sloops was taken by the Mayflower, which won by 5 min. 34 sec.

THE VATICAN AND CHINA.

THE reason why the Pope has abandoned the project of sending a temporary Envoy to Peking is (the Paris correspondent of the *Times* says) that the Vatican has received information that China would refuse to accept one. A temporary Envoy would not answer any of the purposes which the Chinese Government had in view in asking for a permanent Nuncio. The object, in fact, was to withdraw the Christians in China, who are not French, from all French interference. Now, China would refuse a temporary mission, because it would increase, in her opinion, the inconveniences of the situation. The despatch of a Legate entrusted with an inquiry would be a blow struck at the authority of China in investigations regarding domestic affairs. These belong exclusively to the supreme Chinese authority, and not to the Nuncio. The Pope, compelled to choose between the policy of sending a permanent Nuncio and that of a rupture with France, or at least the temporary abandonment of his scheme, has adopted the last. The Pope, indeed, having entered into an engagement with France to send only a temporary mission, could not draw back. France, probably, the *Times* has remarked, will have in exchange to engage to observe a truce in religious matters. As regards the cathedral, the Pope has given his formal consent to the abolition of the sacred character of the edifice. France claims the exclusive right to the material edifice, and accordingly wants to have the sole power to agree to its demolition. Probably, this last concession will become the basis of a compromise, and China, for the right of removing the Pethang Cathedral, will abandon the proposal of a permanent Nuncio, unless, as is asserted, she means to follow a policy opposed to conciliation, and to unceremoniously throw off the fetters of which she at present complains.

AN AMERICAN ESTIMATE OF SPURGEON, LIDDON AND PARKER.

AN American clergyman gives his impressions in the *Congregationalist* of three preachers—Spurgeon, Canon Liddon, and Dr. Parker. Mr. Spurgeon's earnestness is wonderful. It is enthusiastic, triumphant. He talks like a man in absolute sympathy with God. Every word has the ring of victory in it. He is a mighty leader, moving on with springing step to the greatest triumph this world shall ever know.

Canon Liddon preached at St. Pauls. The order and silent reverence here were in marked contrast with the confusion and coughing and bustling at Spurgeon's church. The Canon appeared in white gown, which seemed quite in harmony with his pure and beautiful face. He is very handsome, and has a remarkably fine voice, which rings through the great cathedral like the notes of the bugle among the mountains of Killarney. But the echoes borne back from the lofty dome and the deep recesses somewhat disturb the effect.

Dr. Parker is a massive man. He makes you think of all the great walls and old castles you have seen. His voice is like the roll of thunder and deep calling unto deep. And just when you wish it was not so awfully solemn there comes into it a sweet tone like the warbling of birds in the mountains, and the music of a brook in a deep forest. There is in it a wonderful faculty for materializing a thought. When in his prayer he alluded to this sorrowing world as a "weary little world a swinging tomb with the winds moaning and sobbing around it," you could hear the wailing and sobbing in the voices. He makes no effect to win sympathy or attention but stands up in the greatness of his strength and proclaims his thoughts, while the audience—more than half of whom are men—bend forward in rapt attention. He is quite demonstrative and somewhat explosive, and strikes the Bible with clenched fist or open palm, or with both hands just as he happens to think it deserve it, or the sentiment justifies it, or the audience needs it. At all events, the audience gets well shaken up and the Bible well pounded down.

These three great English preachers are representatives of distinct classes and tendencies. Spurgeon has risen up among the people, and standing in the thick of the conflict of their every-day life he speaks in tones which fall like dew upon the tender grass. His message finds its own justification with the "hidden man of the heart." He holds up Christ, and rests upon the promise that the Crucified One will draw all men unto him. Canon Liddon is of that race who have come with stately step down the long corridors of time, passing through the aisles of great cathedrals, and gathering culture and refining and polishing and poetizing, until religion is almost reduced to music, sentiment and the silent, breathless beauty of painting and sculpture. Joseph Parker is a concentration of the mighty thoughts of the age, gathering them from all quarters and pouring them back upon the multitude in new forms, fashioned in the white heat of an intensely active mind, and clothed with the beauty of the genius of expression.

ADULTERATED GERMAN BEER IN FRANCE.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* writes:—The question of the drugged Bavarian beer is not yet settled, but the probability is that it will be held that consigning it to a Paris publican or publicans is an act of sale which brings it even while it is in bond at the Paris Custom House, within the power of the police to seize and destroy it. The Procurator of the Republic gave an opinion that it should be offered for sale at a public-house or a grocer's shop, but many lights of the French Bar think differently. All kinds of drink are now so drugged and doctored that it is hardly safe for those who do not press their own grapes and brew their own malt to drink anything but infusions or plain water, owing to the new alcohols containing 3½ per cent. more fusil oil than the brandies of former times and artificial wines. Intoxication is seriously on the increase. M. Chautemps, the municipal councillor, who is at once a distinguished scientist and a member of the Hygienic Committee of the municipality and president of the committee of control of the municipal laboratory, has taken very strong action on the subject of the German beers, and is well supported by his colleagues, and will, if necessary, be supported in the Chamber by M. Clemenceau, M. Girard, who directs the municipal laboratory, and applies himself patiently and perseveringly to the task of showing up commercial frauds is attacked, as perhaps nobody ever was before, by the publicans and shopkeepers generally who deal in victuals and drink. The former class, who have now upwards of 30,000 establishments in Paris, have sent a deputy to represent them in the Chamber, and are powerfully organized, to influence the municipal elections, chiefly with the design of crushing M. Girard. Speaking of the Bavarian beer, M. Chautemps says salicylate of soda and salicylic acid are strongly active medicaments, which were introduced under the auspices of Dr. Germain See, into the pharmacopœia. They powerfully affect the nervous system and the heart, and if used with great caution may be of service for rheumatismal affections; but any one troubled with renal weakness should dread them. Elderly persons drinking beer containing these drugs are rendered more than liable to nephritic inflammation, and the young and strong are subjected to Bright's disease. The quantity used to keep beer poor in hops from spoiling is 30 centigrams of salicylate of soda per litre. There is not a doctor in the world who would prescribe half as much to be taken every day for an indefinite period. The strongest man in existence would not be able to bear such a treatment. The increase of nephritic diseases in the large French towns has been alarming since the phylloxera opened a great market to the German brewers.

TURF FRAUDS.

AN important prosecution, which is likely, it is stated, to reveal an elaborate system of frauds in connection with the turf, was commenced on Saturday, Sept. 18, at the Liverpool Police Court, when Josiah Brett, described as a horse-trainer living at Aintree, was charged by the Grand National Hunt Committee with having conspired, with others, to defraud Thomas Weatherby and others of sums of money due to the winner of the Hunter's Hurdle-Race, at Kelso. The other persons mentioned in the indictment as being concerned in the conspiracy are Matthew C. Wigan, of Grove Park, Liverpool, and Alfred Laloubere, the son of a merchant, of Liverpool. A warrant has been issued for Wigan's arrest, but it is understood that he has gone abroad. Mr. Grain, in stating the case for the prosecution, said that the defendant Brett, about 1880, was stud groom to Mr. Soames, of Grimsby, who was the owner of a mare named Turkey, which in 1880 foaled a bay colt, which was entered in Messrs. Weatherby's Stud Book. On the 17th of April last Mr. C. R. Whitton, of Wyburnbury, Nantwich, who was not a professional jockey, but a gentleman rider, received a letter from Wigan, in consequence of which he went to the White Bear Hotel, Liverpool, and met Wigan and Brett, and was asked to ride a horse in the Hunters' Hurdle-Race at Kelso Races. Whitton had previously ridden horses for Wigan and Brett to which objection had been taken. He therefore said, "I hope there is nothing wrong with this horse," and was assured that nothing was wrong at all, and that he need have no fear. He accordingly agreed to ride the horse, and after some other interviews the horse was taken to Kelso by Wigan and Brett; Whitton meeting them there. The horse was a bay, and was entered as by Candidat—Turkey, and was weighed in as a maiden, which would entitle it to the lowest weight. It would be proved that the horse, instead of being what was represented, was an old steeple-chaser named Freney, and had taken many prizes. As a matter of fact, being entered as a maiden, it carried no penalty, and the horse won the race easily. During the running a suspicion was raised that all was not right, and Mr. Orr Ewing who ran Hero, the second horse at the winningpost, entered an objection. It was alleged also that the defendants had practised the same trick at a subsequent race at Dunfermline on the 16th of July; Freney being entered and run as a maiden horse, under the name of Nil Desperandum. Mr. Steel, the owner of the second horse in that race, objected, whereupon "Mr. Gilmour," in whose name Nil Desperandum was entered, paid over a cheque for £25, and the objection was withdrawn; but on the cheque being dishonoured it was renewed and allowed. Mr. C. R. Whitton was then called and examined as to the above statement, which he corroborated. The magistrate remanded the defendant, refusing to accept bail.

AN ARRIVAL FROM KHARTOUM.

THE Cairo correspondent of the *Daily News* writes:—A late merchant of Khartoum, M. Antoneadis, now here on business, has again heard from his sister-in-law, the daughter of Georgio Bey Demetrio, who was principal medical officer of the Soudan, and was killed with Hicks Pasha, to whose army he was attached. The letter was brought by some man who escaped from that place. It states that Khartoum itself remains as it was. The "Casa Cattolica" is intact and well fortified. This includes the Austrian Mission Church and some extensive gardens, well laid out and reaching nearly to the water's edge. The Governor's Palace, where Gordon resided, was also prepared to resist any attack, three guns being mounted on the roof, the windows being filled up, casemated, and loopholed. There is great scarcity and the crops were not laid last season. The writer still lives with some of the sisters. Slaten Bey is still at Khartoum. The bearer of the letter assumed the disguise of a dervish, but went through unparallelled suffering *en route*. He states that all organization is utterly broken, and the whole country is resolved into a collection of feuds. The letter says, "Some people say there is a large army at Berber; others that there are no troops there at all. God knows which is true!" The bearer says that the destitution at Berber is terrible, owing to no crops having been sown in the district, and this is the case in many other places. When he begged as a dervish, the people replied that they themselves were starving. At one village he remembers being pointed to a putrid carcase of a camel. "Look my brother," said the villagers, "on what we have been feeding for the last week. The Sheikh has been superintending the allotment of flesh to be taken by each man." All the goats and cattle seem to have disappeared. The only idea of an advance at all probable seemed to be that which might be caused by the terrible promptings of starvation.

AN AMERICAN LADY ON LONDON SOCIETY.

MRS. BROWN POTTER, who was in London for some time with Mrs. Paran Stevens, and spent a short time with Mrs. Mackay at Cowes, has returned to New York. Immediately on her arrival a reporter of the *New York Herald* called on her to obtain her impressions of London society. "The ladies and gentlemen one meets in London," said Mrs. Brown Potter, "are much like ladies and gentlemen everywhere. I think American women are more attractive, and I believe Englishmen think so. American girls have more vivacity—are more sprightly. They are the fashion now, and are much favoured by the Prince and Princess of Wales. The Prince is a most agreeable man, and the Princess most charming. As the head of London society she is a most dignified and gracious figure. I was asked by Lady Archibald Campbell to appear in outdoor theatricals. Did I? How absurd! She is a very clever woman. Wherever I went I was pleasantly received, and consequently of England and its people my impressions are the most pleasant. Am I going on the stage? Is that ridiculous story still alive? Dear me, what nonsense!"

NOVEL PROJECTILES.

FROM Paris it is reported that the new projectiles which General Boulanger has been studying are of a most destructive kind. They are each tipped with a powerful steel ram, and contain a strong explosive, recently discovered, which, after the ram has pierced its way into a wall, acts like dynamite in blowing it up. According to the *Daily News* these projectiles, which are fired from a mortar of special construction, pierce steel plates twenty centimetres, thick at a distance of three killometres, and knock down the strongest walls after a few shots. Their power of boring into solid masses was illustrated last week at the cost of a couple of lives. The missile having been fired, and having entered the ground, two sappers were ordered to dig it out and note the effects. Unfortunately, the shock had loosened a mass of earth which fell upon the two men and completely buried them. Meanwhile the gases evolved from the exploded bombshell were escaping into this closed chamber; and when a sergeant proceeded to rescue the sappers he found them suffocated, and was himself overtaken by the same fate before he had time to escape.

THE WILL OF THE LATE SIR CHARLES TREVELYAN.

THE will of Sir Charles Edward Trevelyan, K. C.B., late of Wallington. Northumberland, and of 67, Eaton-square, who died on June 19th last, was proved on the 6th inst., the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £50,000. The testator makes up the income of his wife, with what he covenanted to pay her at his decease by their marriage settlement, to £1,000 per annum; and he gives certain of his furniture and effects to his wife, the remainder of his furniture and effects, his leasehold residence, No. 8, Crosvenor-crescent, and some stables, to his son, £5,000 upon the trusts of the marriage settlement of his daughter Dame Jane Margaret Holland, in addition to the amount he has already settled upon her; legacies to servants and workmen. He also bequeaths all the journals, letters, manuscripts, and unpublished papers of the late Lord Macaulay, upon trust, for his daughter, Lady Holland, for life, and then as she shall appoint; but no part is to be published or made use of during the life of his son, Sir George Otto Trevelyan, without his consent and approval. As the residue of his real and personal estate, he leaves one-third to his son, one-third upon the trusts of the marriage settlement of his daughter, Lady Holland, and one-third upon the trusts of the marriage settlement of his daughter, Mrs. Alice Frances Dugdale.

GOLD IN SOUTH AFRICA.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Standard*, writing from Kimberley with reference to the recent discoveries of gold in the Transvaal, says:—In considering the question of the South African goldfields it is necessary to do some violence to the dogmatism of the geologists, and to admit that in what a learned dean has called "this topsy-turvy land" minerals are not found precisely as they are in other countries. No geologist discovered the great copper mine of Ookiep, in Namaqualand; science had no part in finding diamond mines in the sandy plains of Griqualand; and so in the Transvaal, after many failures, gold appears to be found in what were at first considered very unlikely places. The "Sheba," or Bray's Quarry, is a solid wall of coarse blue quartz which yields eight ounces to the ton, and it is said that the abstraction of a million tons would hardly make a hole in it. This place is near the Kaap Valley, in the eastern part of the Transvaal, and the ridge is held by five gold-mining companies, whose shares are already fetching high prices. A few miles to the westward is the town of Barberton, which may be called the centre of the eastern goldfields, and round it some twenty companies are at work, though until their machinery can be erected their output is very limited. The western goldfields lately discovered are about thirty miles south of Pretoria, and here the gold is found in decomposed rock and also in a sort of amygealoid. Many companies are being formed to purchase this ground which is said to exceed that of the eastern fields in richness, and nearly two millions have new been embarked in the eastern and western fields together; while an army of prospectors is spread over the country in search of new places.

My object in writing (the correspondent adds) is not so much to draw attention to these gold-fields as to point out in the clearest terms that it is not of the least use for clerks, or tradesmen, or labourers to go there. The voyage and the overland journey would cost at least £50, and there is nothing for them to do when they get there. A white labourer or "boulder-roller," cannot earn more than 25s. a week, and on that he can barely live. Practical miners, with enough money to keep them for a year after their arrival, might do well; but for the great class of unemployed the Transvaal is hopeless. There are no alluvial diggings, where huge nuggets can be unearthed; and it must be remembered that outside gold-mining there is no employment for English people. The Boer landowners will, as a rule, have nothing to do with "Red Necks" and poverty means want and exposure, fever and death. Graves lie thick between Delagoa Bay and Barberton. Out of one party of thirty strong men who started from the port on foot, eight died on the road, and the survivors arrived looking like the ghosts of their former selves. Let no one be carried away by sensational stories of exceptional cases of luck. There is undoubtedly gold in the Transvaal, but it can only be got by means of capital and skill; and the rough work connected with quarrying and quartz-crushing in that climate can be best performed by the native labour, which is cheap and abundant, and with which it is impossible for white men to compete there.

TO FAME.

"Bright fairy of the morn, with flowers arrayed,
Whose beauties to thy young pursuer seem
Beyond the ecstasy of poet's dream,
Shall I o'ertake thee ere thy lustre fade?

"Ripe glory of the noon, to dazzled eyes
A pageant of delight and power and gold,
Dissolving into mirage manifold,
Do I o'ertake thee, or mistake my prize?

"Dull shadow of the evening, gaunt and gray,
At random thrown, beyond me or above,
And cold as memory in the arms of love,
Have I o'erta'en thee, but to cast away?"

"No morn or noon or eve am I," she said,
"But night—the depth of night behind the sun;
By all mankind pursued, but never won
Until my shadow falls upon a shade."

R. D. BLACKMORE, in "*Harper's Magazine*."

FATAL ACCIDENT TO THE EARL OF DALKEITH.

THE Earl of Dalkeith, eldest son of the Duke of Buccleuch, was fatally shot while deer-stalking in the Achnacarry Forest on Friday afternoon, September 17. Accompanied by Mr. Albert Gray, a visitor at the castle, he started in the morning and proceeded to the head of Loch Arkaig in a small steam-launch, accompanied by a gamekeeper and gillies. They had not been successful in the morning; but in the afternoon, between five and six o'clock, they saw three stags, which they stalked and managed to get to within thirty yards, when Lord Dalkeith took aim and fired at one, which he hit, but which ran off and out of sight. Lord Dalkeith loaded the barrel he had emptied, and ran down the hill in the direction in which the stag went. The hill was very steep, and he had his rifle in his right hand, when he slipped and slid down the hill, which was green at that particular spot. On his approaching a bare flat rock, a gillie, anticipating danger from the rifle, called to Lord Dalkeith to throw it from him; but the warning was too late, and the moment he reached the rock one of the barrels struck it and was discharged. The keeper ran to the Earl, and found him in a half-sitting position, the shot having passed through his left arm, a little below the shoulder. There was a terrible wound, and the blood was running from it. The unfortunate young man said his shoulder was fractured. The keeper seized the arm and compressed it to check the bleeding. Lord Dalkeith remarked, "I am bleeding, and dying fast." He asked for a drink of water, which was procured. He thanked the keeper for it, and spoke no more. From loss of blood he became weaker and weaker, and at 7-10 p.m. he died, two gillies only being present, the others having been sent for assistance. The body could not be moved till three on Saturday morning, as it had to be carried through almost the wildest part of the forest, in order to be put on board the yacht which carried it to Achnacarry, where it arrived about 9 a.m. So precipitous is the hill that neither Mr. Gray nor the gillies dare move about till daybreak. Lord Dalkeith was in his twenty-sixth year. He was educated at Eton, and at Christchurch, Oxford, his lordship was perhaps much better known as Lord Eskdaile in the cricket-field, where he excelled, his team being one of the best in the south of Scotland. Lord Dalkeith unsuccessfully contested Dumfriesshire at the general election of 1885. He is succeeded in the courtesy-title by his brother, Lord John Charles Scott, who was born in 1864, and who now becomes heir to the dukedom of Buccleuch.

TOBACCO CULTURE IN ENGLAND.

THE attempt to grow tobacco which has been made by Messrs. Carter on a farm at Plaistow, in Kent, has so far proved a marked success. The crop, which covers an acre of ground, is now being harvested, and is a splendid growth. Those who are acquainted with the American tobaccos, and those who have seen the attempts made in India, freely admit its excellent condition. The leaves are well grown, succulent, and large in size; some measuring as much as 27 in. in length, by 13 in. in breadth, whilst the midrib is delicate and not coarse in condition. In this, one of the difficulties of tobacco-growing has been overcome; for if this portion of the leaf grows large the leaf is unfitted, by want of flexibility, for rolling up for cigars. The plants were set out on the 16th of June, the seeds having been obtained from America. The varieties of plants which have been cultivated are seventeen of the best sorts, including the Havana and Virginian; but those which appear to have flourished most luxuriantly are the "Conn" seed leaf, the yellow pryor, the big Frederick, and the Glasner. The tobacco thrives, it is said, in valleys, and the site of the present tobacco garden is in a shallow depression, sufficiently sheltered from winds. The plants were set out in ridges three feet apart, practically each plant occupying a square yard of superficial area to itself, there being 4,840 plants to the acre. The method of gathering the crop which is being adopted is to cut the stems, which each support some eight or ten leaves, close to the ground, and to place the cut plants carefully on rows of mats laid on the ground parallel with the ridges. A slit is then cut with a knife in the thick end of the stem, and six of the cut plants are threaded on to sticks about five feet long. These are placed on a slight wood framing secured, to a cart, and the loads are then taken to a barn, which is temporarily converted into a drying-house. Here the cut plants are hung up on a lofty but light wood framing—like herring on a herring-hang—and when the whole crop, or as much as will suffice for the operation, has been collected, wood fires will be lighted, and the "curing" of the leaf will be attempted. This is the most difficult operation in the manufacture of tobacco, and will be the more di cult in the present case as the requirements of the processes are less known than the requirements of cultivation.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 8.

Stewart, Surgn., Bo. I. M. D., on station leave, from Poona.

OCTOBER 12.

Wilson, Col., Mad. Retired List., for embarkation to Tasmania, from Madras.
Young, Lieut., Bo. Comst., on duty, from Hyderabad.
Thomas, Lieut., Bl. 1st East Surrey Regt., for embarkation to England, from Ranikhet.

OCTOBER 13.

Barrow, Capt., Bl., Q. M. Gts, on privilege leave, to England, from Simla.
Newburg, Major, Bl. A. P. D., for embarkation to England, from Peshawar.
Battiscombe, Lt.-Col., Bo. R. A., from leave, from England.
Williams, Col., Bl. half-pay, for embarkation, from Fyzabad.
Cripps, Lieut., Bl 20th P. I., for embarkation to England, from Allahabad.
Burne, Lieut., Bl. 23rd Pioneers, to duty, from England.
Viscount Fidding, Lieut., Bo. R. A., for embarkation, from Kirkee.
Philips, Lt.-Col., Bo. 2nd Lancers, on duty, from Deesa

DEPARTURES—OCTOBER 12.

Houghton, Lieut., Bo. 2nd E. Y. Regt., on leave, to Poona.

OCTOBER 13.

Browne, Col., Bo. R. E., from leave, to Rangoon.
Darwin, Maj, Bl. Durham L.I., to rejoin, to Allahabad.
Lyndall, Major, Bl. Staff, on duty, to Cannanore.
De Burgh, Capt., Bo. 7th Dragoon Guards, to rejoin, to Mhow.
Money, Capt., Bl. Horse, to rejoin, to Indore.
Monks, Surgn., Bo. I.M.D., on dudy, to Mhow.
Young, Lieut., Bo. Comst. Dept., on duty, to Ahmedabad.
Berkeley, Bgde. Surgn., Bl. Med. Staff, on duty, to Deolali.
Crawford, Lieut.-Col., Bo. Meywar Bhil Corps, to rejoin, to Kherwarra.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Major F. S. Hore, Offg. Comdt., B.V.R.C.

Bombay, October 14.

There will be parade for the Mounted Rifles on the following days:—

This day, Thursday, 14th Oct., Riding School, 6-45 a.m., Recruit.

Saturday, 16th Oct., Riding School, 6-45 a.m., Recruit.

By order,
H. HODGKINSON, Capt.
Adjutant, B.V.R. Corps.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 11.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Rydal Hall s—7 packages earthenware, Jaffur Rundmull; 108 packages component parts of machinery and 25 drums linseed oil, Greaves, Cotton and Co; 8 casks earthenware, Soomar Vira; 105 packages provision, glassware, medicine, &c., Treacher and Co; 20 drums boiled oil, Walsh Lovett and Co; 125 bundles sheet-iron, Tejpall Gopejee; 13 casks brasswire, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 22 casks chloride of magnesia and 2 cases wood picking sticks, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 42 packages earthenware, Cassum Nanjee; 40 barrels soda crystals, Surrufally Moola Goolam Hoosein; 44 boxes tin plates, Hussonally Lalmeya; 25 cases tobacco, Goolamally Jeewanjee; 10 barrels paint, Abdoolcadur Abdoolhoosein.

FROM LONDON.

Bengal s—14 packages toys and 1 case confectionery, Essa Hajee Joosub.
Verona s—20 cases aniline dye, G. Mooljee.
Ancona s—7 cases boots, Adamjee Abdoolally.
Yesso s—10 cases cheese and 4 cases oilmanstores, &c., Goolamally Jeevanjee.
Loodiana s—9 cases toys, Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.
Ravenna s—6 packages lamps, Fakeera Bharmul.
Lalpura s—10 cases eau-de-cologne, Dulsook Premchund; 7 packages hardware, Allana Abdoolraman; 4 cases blacking, 8 packages medicine and 1 case hosiery, E. Sumsoodin and Co.; 1 quarter cask wine, 1 case brandy, Bomanjee Merwanjee; 30 packages fuse, Essoofally Mahomedally; 10 cases gin, Hajee Mahomed Hajee Jakina.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Cathay s—2 cases cotton gold brocade, Ramjoola Maton; 4 cases cotton gold brocade, Hajee Joosuf Hajee Vully.
Assam s—1 case cotton gold brocade, Buker Surriff.
Bengal s—3 cases gold thread, D. B. Lam and Co.
R. Rubattino s—10 cases sulphate of quinine and 3 cases sundries, Meiffre Neveu and Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Europa s—18 cases glassware, 11 cases writing paper, Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

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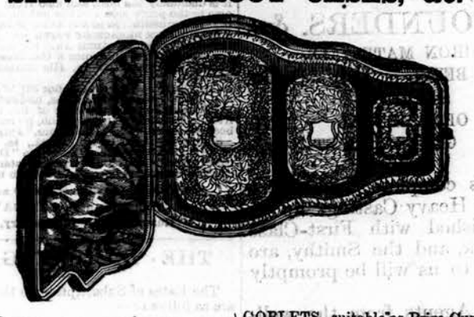

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Sets of three Engraved "Pepper," "Salt" and "Cayenne Pepper," Egg shape, in case complete.
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In Fancy, Engraved and other patterns, to attach to Watch Chain, or carry in the Pocket.
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"Apostle" and other Fancy Patterns, with Plain or Gilt Bowls. Set of 6 in Morocco Leather velvet lined case.
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Rs. 48, 55, 60, 65 each.

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Complete with Sifter. Gilt inside. Elegantly chased and engraved.
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Rs. 150 to 500 each.

&c. &c. &c.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

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LADIES' WATCHES.

Fig. 10.

Fig. 11.

Fig. 12.

Fig. 13.

Fig. 14.

Fig. 15.

THE above illustrations of Ladies' Plain Watches will serve to give a fair idea of the size, usually worn. Fig 10 is a keyless half-hunter; Fig. 11, a key less hunter; Fig. 12, keyless crystal face; and Fig. 13, a key winding crystal face. The details of the case ornamentation exhibit, of course, an endless variety. In ordering, it will suffice to state whether the Watch is preferred plain, engine-turned, engraved, enamelled, or jewelled, and the dial of gold or of white enamel. The seconds hand is generally dispensed with in Ladies' Watches.

Watches with lever movements will be as large as illustration No. 10. Still smaller sizes can only be made in cylinder, and they cost more in proportion, as they measure less. Fig. 15 represents the smallest size we make in this plain form. Rs. 125.

A keyless hunter of the same size, enamelled dark blue, or green, and set with diamond, Rs. 600.

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Do. half-hunting, like illustration 10	50 0
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Do. hunting, like illustration 11	65 0
Do. half-hunting, like illustration 10	70 0
Do. half-hunting, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 10	130 0
Do. hunting, white enamelled dial, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 11	125 0
Do. crystal face, 18-carat, like illustration 12	95 0
Fig. 10, half-hunting, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial	175 0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, keyless, lever, enamelled	200 0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial	150 0
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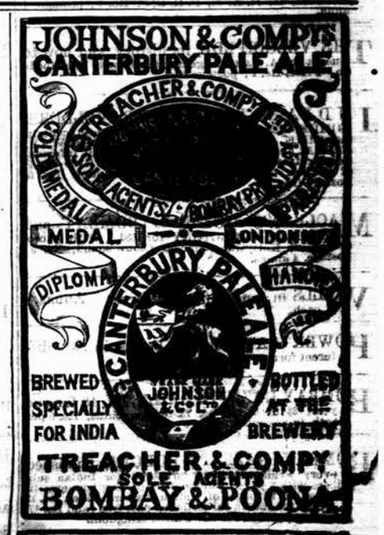

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GRANT, at the Bombay Gazette Steam Press, Apollo Bunder, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill. MR. E. C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., 224, Rue de Rivoli. CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.